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THE CONFEDERATE.

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WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864. NO. 10.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Monthly, quarterly and yearly advertisements will be charged as other advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with despatch, and on terms as low as can be done anywhere else in the Southern Confederacy.

Shot Again.

We are obliged to recur to the shooting of deserters again, because of the article in the *Progress* of the 23th. In that article the *Progress* says: "We said nothing about Col. Grimes or Lt. Goff." Now a great deal is to be pardoned of what the *Progress* does say, for several reasons; and we do pardon a great deal; but when two honorable and gallant officers are spoken of as "callous extorters" of dying confessions, and "miscreants," then it becomes the part of justice to assume the place of clemency towards such accusers. It is very true that the *Progress* does not, in so many words, say the miscreants, Col. Grimes and Lt. Goff, callously extorted the dying confession of James King; but it proceeds—after alluding to the charge heretofore made that the teachings of the *Standard* had produced desertion—to show that Virginia has had deserters; and then it says: "Did it suit the purposes of some callous creature to extort a dying confession from some one of these miserable wretches at the brink of eternity, it might be done;" and then it expresses the hope that *no such miscreant* will be found at the mournful tragedy.

We dismiss the subject with the simple remark that, unless allusion was made to these two officers, the article would be very much like the majority of the lucubrations of that paper. So of the other happy phrase—"there are crawling creeping creatures in this State that would have assured the world that the blood of the unfortunate victims were on the *Standard* and *Progress*." Now, many persons who are in the habit of looking after such things, might suppose an allusion was intended to us, in the "crawling and creeping creatures;" but we never for a moment so considered it; we attributed the metaphor wholly to that natural inclination of men to talk or write "*about what runs in their heads*"—and nothing more.

In its last article, the *Progress* evidently winces; and so it may; and so may Mr. Holden *for the fact is borne by honorable men, who are above reproach, that more than one deserter, in their last hour, have fastened on the Editor of the Progress and Mr. Holden the responsibility of their death.*

In regard to Nethercutt's battallion, we are promised a full file of the paper to which we have alluded; and we are assured that an article will be found therein denouncing the organization of that battalion into a regiment, as a breach of faith, and much more. We expect to be able to show that that paper circulated freely in that battallion, and we shall prove by one Captain, that nearly his whole company deserted immediately after reading it. Now if, in addition to this, the men who have died have located the cause, then we have a case where the cause was sufficient, and likely to produce the effect; and the effect was produced.—Where can the effect be referred to, but to the cause? Now, there is one thing about which we have no difficulty. We do not wish to see arrests made for past offences, as a general thing; but where one of our own men has been done to death by pernicious example, then we are clearly of opinion that as soon as the Commissioner is appointed, the investigation should begin; and the person on whom is fastened the responsibility ought to be sentenced to take the place of the dead deserter, and serve out his time.

The *Progress* says: "Nor does the editor of the *Confederate* believe that Mr. Holden is disloyal." This is certainly the supreme of self-assurance. Let the public only look at it. Let it think of the *Progress*—all its components—all its antecedents—all its surroundings; and then think of *us*, and then IMAGINE the *Progress* pronouncing for us, *ex cathedra*, what we believe, and what we don't believe. We are creatures of limited capacities in this world, and fortunately cannot foresee what we are coming to. On this matter we would say to the *Progress*, that it had better be content with our general arguments; if it finds *them* not suited to its taste, it would scarce be pleased with our individual belief. As to the persons who communicated to us from Kinston: If the keeper of the drug store can only sell a dose of salts, he is a harmless citizen, for his drug is a simple aperient; but out of the drug establishment of the *Progress*, the public is physicked with the deleterious poison which produces death to the individual, and would produce fatal malady to the government. We rather give the preference to the vender of salts.

The native who "held office under Lincoln till the State seceded," did nothing more than many men—much worthier men than the *Progress*—did, under a sense of duty; and this native has testimonies of his character, publicly rendered by Mr. Holden, that ought to give him a famous standing in the eyes of the *Progress*. We know "nothing of what the *Progress* has suffered or how it has been beggared by the war." We have heard very bad accounts of its connection with the army, and other things; but we don't care to go into that; and the *Progress* had better not make us a witness as to its loyalty. We don't know much that we could say in favor of it.

We have heretofore assured the *Progress* that there is no personal feeling in our strictures upon its course. We never reciprocate even its homely epithets; we deal with it with candor, but never harshly nor disrespectfully. If we seem to it to be ungenerous, it is because we do it justice. When it so orders its goings that justice to it shall be desirable and palatable, then we shall "shine" in its estimation as both *just* and *generous*.

A Raid.

The rumors are rife, that Burnside has a cavalry force of several thousand at Washington. If this be true, most likely a raid towards this place may be meditated by the enemy. There are many reasons for this supposition, unnecessary now to mention.

It would be wise, if prompt measures were adopted to strengthen our means of resistance to such a degree as to ensure the capture of any force which may have the hardihood to undertake the enterprise. This can be done. It is over a hundred miles from here to Washington or Newbern—the roads are few and easy of obstruction, and around Raleigh there are strategic positions that, well held, will afford sure protection. We have been informed that weak kneed men recommended the surrender of the city, when a former raid was threatened. No repetition of such suggestion ought to be allowed now. If necessary to secure to the military authorities the necessary freedom of action, martial law ought to be at once declared upon the invasion; and any man who stands for a moment, by counsel or act, in the way of a successful defence, ought to be shot. And while we are averse, as a general thing, to saying what we are willing to do, in such an emergency our services are volunteered upon any foe, in whatever direction he may come.

The military department will be under the control of Col. Mallett, unless some ranking officer supercedes him. We invite his attention to the possibility of a raid towards Raleigh; and we recommend a constant caution, and such preparation as may enable us to make a successful assistance to the Confederate authorities in conducting the defence.

Very Strange.

Several persons have assured us that a half sheet from the Standard office, has been published for circulation, within the past few days, and the Iredell Express charges that Mr. Holden "is endeavoring to supplant Gov. Vance in the affections of the people and of the army, by *circulars and letters*." Now is this true? Is Mr. Holden engaged in the trickery of *secret circular* distributing? We hope it can be denied.

Is it true, either, that while professing to have suspended the publication of the Standard, when he does not send it to his exchanges—although he has asked that his exchanges to him may be continued—he is actually engaged in publishing the Standard *on the sly*—not to be sent to his general subscribers, nor to his exchanges but to particular favorites? It is impossible. We will not believe that any one as sensible as Mr. Holden, would adopt a system of trickery so unworthy. If it be true, it will deservedly draw down upon Mr. Holden the peremptory condemnation of the whole press fraternity, for what will be considered by them as a cheat, in obtaining their exchanges whilst withholding his, on the plea of suspension. We hope Mr. Holden will give to this report an unqualified contradiction, and we will be glad to publish his denial.

Haranguing.

Rumor about town hath it that, on an afternoon not long since, Gov. Vance took it into his head to stroll along the line of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, in the direction of the company shops, and his attention being attracted thereto he looked into the window, or walked into the door, when lo! and behold! there was candidate Mr. Holden, holding forth to the operatives in quite an animated gesticulatory way—while "John," (as George Mills Joy familiarly calls the Progress when inviting it to breakfast) was a delighted auditor, catching to the brimfull the "droppings of the sanctuary." When the Governor entered, the tableau was complete. On this state of the case these questions arise in our minds:

Quere First.—Is a small chat, quite in a colloquial way, to a railroad director, who is at the same time master machinist, and a few operatives, in a retired, out of the way place, delivered quite in a colloquial way—is this haranguing for votes?

Quere Second.—If an editor *happens* to be present, *quite accidentally*, and hears the speaker, and "holds his hat," is this editor a supporter, or is he a neutral, or is he a "half and half?"

Quere Third.—If a live Governor, on an evening walk, happens to *look in*, is he veritably a Paul Pry?—does he intrude? Is the candidate caught? Is the editor "PERPLEXED?"

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement headed "Looms." These machines have been successfully tested, and recommend themselves highly to all who would be practically independent of both yankee and foreign manufacture. For a minute description see advertisement.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Advices from Northern Virginia, yesterday, report that the Yankee army is falling back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock. If this be so, it will probably occasion an advance or other change of our own lines.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A Bold Speech in the Northern Congress on the War.

A friend has kindly placed us in possession of a copy of a late speech delivered in the Northern Congress by Hon. William J. Allen, of Illinois, on the war and the state of the country. It is a bold and fearless document, and exposes, with unsparing hand, the corruption and infamy of Lincoln and his party. We do not know that we can do better than give some extracts from it. They afford a valuable page to the history of this war, and doubly so when it comes as a voluntary contribution to the evidence of the wicked and devilish spirit with which this war has been waged against the South:

THE PROFESSIONS OF THE NORTH AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

When the war broke out, the great cry at the North was that it was a war for "the Union and the *Constitution*." Mr. Allen, in his speech, produces some interesting scraps of history to show with what smooth and seductive professions the North attempted to lull the South into a feeling of security. Think of the crusade now being waged against slavery, and then read the following professions of the North, which Mr. Allen brings to light from the occult archives at Washington:

* * * * * *

Soon after the battle of Manassas, and when the panic was over, and Beauregard had failed to occupy the capital, the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution, introduced by Crittenden, with but two dissenting votes:

"That this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A short time afterwards a similar resolution was submitted to the Senate by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and, my recollection is, unanimously adopted. But a few days before this, on the 4th day of July, 1861, the President spoke to Congress as follows:

"Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to *be guided by the Constitution and the laws* He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it."

About the same time a member of the Cabinet, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, since deceased, proceeded to Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, and addressed to the public the following cheering words:

"The theory of this Government is that the States are sovereign within their proper sphere. The Government of the United States has no more right to intertere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island

"My friends, we make no war upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them.

"It is not the province of the Government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the States of the Union the *right to manage their institutions in their own way.*"

It was in this spirit, and about the same time, that Mr. Seward issued his instructions to our representatives abroad, in which he directed them to make public avowal of the purposes which would control the Government in prosecuting the war. In his dispatches to Mr. Dayton, our minister at the court of St. Cloud, he used the following language:

"It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestible statement the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever imputed to him and them of *disturbing the system of slavery* as it is existing under the Constitution and laws — The case, however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that *any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional*, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority even though they were assented to by Congress and the people." Instructions to Mr. Dayton in 1861.

THE WAR AS NOW WAGED.

Turning from the specious professions of the North, at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Allen dwells upon the shameless perfidy of the Washington Government, and shows how the war, commenced under the cry of "the Union and the Constitution," has been converted into a crusade against slavery and a war of extermination and plunder against the people of the South. He says:

We have seen the rights of the people usurped in Maryland and Delaware, and in portions of Kentucky. We have seen their constitutions and laws suspended by the edicts of the President and his minions, the ballot-box trampled into the dust, and the slavish creatures of his favouritism foisted into office and honor, not to represent the interests or the voice of the people of those States, not to discharge the duties incident to the offices which they obtained by a combination of fraud and force, but to register and assist in executing the decrees of a master, whose slaves, violator of the Constitution as he is, they are torally unworthy to be.

* * * * * * *

Even here almost every house, except the habitations of contractors and abolitionists, has become the abode of bereavement, often of desolation; taxation is grinding all classes except the petted plunderers of the Government; and while national and individual bankruptcy is impending, a more terrible doom is apprehended and feared. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the elective franchise is endangered.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Allen is equally severe in his strictures on Lincoln's message. He says:

By declarations he stands convicted of criminal hypocrisy in regard to matters vital to the existence of the country; and now, having thrown off those restraints which were for a while imposed alone by his timidity, he unblushingly proclaims himself the arbiter of States, and assumes to deal with their governments and the rights and property of loyal people with a sway more cruel and despotic than is claimed for any monarch or despot in the world. * * * The message was prepared by the President and those who acted as his immediate advisers, with direct reference to a prolongation of the war, and this desire to protract the hostilities has for its object no other or higher aim than the reprehensible and criminal one of re-electing him."

LINCOLN'S "AMNESTY PROCLAMATION" EVEN LAUGHED AT.

Lincoln's amnesty proclamation, or his "offer of pardon to the rebels," as his friends are pleased to style it, excites even ridicule at the North. Mr. Allen, alluding to it, says:

The only answer most of them will make to his proposals is that of defiance. I repeat that the President proposes terms to the people of the South, which all sensible men must know that they will regard as degrading The jackals who follow the army for the purposes of plunder are not part of the Southern people; and the Loyal Leagues which they may form within military posts I do not take into the account. Nor do I allude to those excrescences upon the political and military system known as "military governors"—such adventurers upon the hazard of a terrible civil war as Johnson, of Tennessee, and Hamilton, of Texas. They have been selected, I suppose, to "govern" those who hate them, just as eunuchs are appointed to guard the harem. Each excites the disgust of those who are compelled to endure their presence.

A "RAID" INTO NORTH CAROLINA—A PICTURE OF THE WAR FOR "THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION."

Mr Allen, referring to a speech of his colleague, Mr. Arnold, in which Mr. Lincoln was associated with the Saviour of mankind, reminds him that the command of our Saviour was that servants should be "obedient to their *masters*," and then presents to view the following picture of the war:

But a few days ago, a Norfolk correspondent of the New York *Times* wrote us follows in regard to a negro raid which General Butler caused to be made into North Carolina:

The material results of the raid may be summed up as follows: Between two and three thousand slaves were released from bondage, with whom were taken along about three hunered and fifty ox, horse and mule teams, and from fifty to seventy-five saddle horses, some of them valuable animals. The guerrillas lost thirteen killed and wounded; ten dwelling houses, with many thousand bushels of corn belonging to them, were burned, besides two distilleries; four of the camps were destroyed, and one of their number was hanged; and one hundred rifles, uniforms, infantry equipments, etc, fell into our hands as spoils, with a loss on the part of the brigade of twelve killed and wounded with one man taken prisoner. Besides this, fourteen rebel prisoners and four hostages were brought in.

"In regard to its moral and political results, however, the importance of the raid cannot be over-estimated. The counties invaded by the colored troops were completely panic-stricken. Scores of families, for no cause but a guilty conscience, fled into the swamps on their approach. Never was a region thrown into such commotion by a raid before. Proud scions of chivalry, accustomed to claim the most abject obedience from their slaves, literally fell on their knees before these armed and uniformed blacks and begged for their lives. I was frequently asked how I, a citizen, dared to trust myself among such incarnate demons. 'What shall I do to be saved?' was the question asked on every side."

This said, Mr Chairman, is but a specimen of the movements which have characterized many of our military operations. Plunder, wholesale and indiscriminate, upon the loyal and disloyal alike, if we may believe the corroborative published in our own papers, and information derived from other reliable sources, has been so common and conducted upon a scale so vast that it has become no longer a matter of surprise.

It is perpetrated in every form, under the semblance of trade regulations, impressments by pretended levies upon the disloyal, and by military orders which afford sufficient pretexts for those whose choice pursuit is plunder. It is true that we hear occasionally that such men as Butler and Curtis have been suspended; but the hungry cormorants who seek plunder, and know they can obtain it under the auspices of such men, are not long in having them restored to commands where their cupidity may be gratified.

THE CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON—THE WORK OF BUTLER UNMASKED—HIS RECORD IN NEW ORLEANS.

Leaving this raid, Mr Allen proceeds to speak of the wholesale and indiscriminate plunder in this war, and particularly of the infamy of Butler's career:

The robberies under the reign of Butler at New Orleans have been so palpable as to shock the sensibilities of mankind. No prize was too great, no inducement too small for his enterprise. From the State capitol to the grave yard, from the parlor to the kitchen, his grasping hand was extended. All accounts agree that things have been done at New Orleans under the flag of our country which if not disavowed will disgrace the Government in all coming time. I will mention one instance, as it was published in the New Orleans *Era*. That paper is the organ of the Administration there—the most of its articles are headed "by authority." I will read the *Era's* report. It is in the following words:

"CONFISCATION OF TOMBSTONES.—There was one splendid monument—a stately columns or pyramid, intended to mark the spot where rests the remains of Colonel Charles D. Dreux, the youthful orator who fell early in the war in command of a Confederate battalion. This was constructed at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and under the hammer of the auctioneer it brought one hundred dollars. Cheap monument, if the purchaser intended it for his own tomb. There was another monument equal in size and beauty, which brought only thirty dollars. Tombstones sold as cheap as marble."

The whole world is familiar with the plunder of costly mansions and large estates, with robberies of churches and public institutions. From these we turn to the public sale of a dead man's carcass. Nothing sacred to high or low for the robber's grasp. The result is that, instead of restoring the reign of law and order, the country occupied by our armies has in many instances been given over to pillage and plunder; and they who watched the approach of our proud old flag as the harbinger of peace, look now only upon a ruined country and a pillaged people. The just and considerate portion of our people will remember the barbarities, the shameless robberies of this man who so suddenly rose from the ranks of his original secession friends to the grade of major-general of volunteers; nor will they forget that his fame rests more upon his persecutions of the unarmed and unoffending than the terror he has caused among the rebels in the field. It is now nearly three years since he donned the Federal uniform.—During that time he has planned Big Bethel and other similar disasters; but he has never, I believe, been in personal danger, or a party to the most unimportant skirmish, although by alleged violations of the laws of civilized warfare he has won for himself the outlawry of our enemies

This has been his chief military distinction: and now, after a year of repose in New England, we find him appointed to an important command in Virginia and North Carolina. With a cruelty quickened by public exposure, with his avarice stimulated by the success of former pillaging, and with a slavish subserviency to those whose motives he denounced for many years of his life, he is turned loose upon a rebellious people, who, whatever their sins may be, are at least sincere in regarding him as a monster. And when a few days ago a member from New York [Mr. Fernando Wood] submitted a resolution calling for a committee to inquire into his conduct, the Republican members of this House, aided by one of the President's military appointees from Kentucky, [Mr. Anderson,] voted to suppress the investigation; and it was suppressed, and this man, whose career is coupled with so many crimes, is assured of immunity, and launches again with renewed license upon additional fields of plunder.

You may declaim as you will of your anxiety for peace, but with the President's programme of subjugating a whole people and subverting the Governments of States, and with such men as Butler despoiling whole communities in the name of confiscation, we cannot believe you sincere: and if sincere, it but demonstrates the utter unfitness of the party in power either to conduct the war or administer the Government in times of profoundest peace.

LINCOLN'S MANIA FOR RE-ELECTION—HE VISITS THE "MODEL ARTISTS," AND IS NOMINATED BY A LOOSE WOMAN.

Mr. Allen emphatically confirms the rumour that Lincoln is a candidate for another term, and that his minions are at work for him. Alluding to this, Mr. Allen says:

While all military operations are suspended, and our armies compelled to remain inactive because of the rigours of winter, the White House is besieged by an army of officials, whose surest passport to promotion is a blind and slavish admiration of him who dispenses power and patronage. He hears nothing but from sycophants; heeds nothing which is not laudatory of his greatness; reads nothing but fulsome praises of his administrative abilities, and hearkens to no counsel which does not ask him of a re-election. To such an extent does sure this mania for re-election control him, that only a few evenings since he attended a nude artist's exhibition in this hall, at which an unsexed woman nominated him for re-election. It was done in his personal presence, amid the applause of the ladies and gentlemen, courtesans and contractors, parasites and placemen, then and there assembled While our sentinels were freezing at their posts; while brothers were perishing by slow degrees in a hostile conflict, rendered doubly appalling by the fury of the elements, the Chief Magistrate of the country was in attendance at a political "Cantorbury," where the chief and most ludicrous act was his own nomination for re-election. The performance being unique, of course the attendance was large. The chief political *danseuse* proposed the name of Abraham Lincoln, as previously arranged by the managers, and all the *attaches* said yes, as they thought of their days of lengthened official repose in Abraham's bosom.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IF LINCOLN IS RE-ELECTED—"SOCIAL PROGRESS" AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Allen gives the following vivid picture of "the national capital" in the event of Lincoln's re-election:

Should the people again elect "the honestest man in Springfield" to the presidency, may we hope for some change in the *personnel* of the Government? The brave and intrepid Sumner may yet command the army of the Potomac, Fred Douglas may yet succeed the irrepressible Seward; while the "political woman" may be installed as grand inspectress of the royal household. Doubtless when a few more strong minded women have gathered around the capitol the avenue will emit a sweeter fragrance, quite as delightful as the odour of the Presidential mansion on New Year's day, *when greasy negroes were presented to the President amid the blandest smiles of their fair country women of Americus descent.*

What American citizen who witnessed the animating scene did not rejoice at the rapid social progress the country has made under the rule of Abraham the First? Our esteemed friends, who under former administrations dared not obtrude themselves at the White House, are now allowed to be guilties to the intimate ladies of high officials, while that high functionary, the President, looks approvingly upon the bewitching scene.

THE IMMENSE COST OF THE WAR—THE SOURCE OF THE UNION OF FINANCIAL RUIN.

Mr. Allen speaks forcibly of the immense expenditures of the war, and the rapidly accumulating debt of the North. He says:

There is a point of endurance beyond which even nations cannot go—a precipice which they cannot safely approach. I fear we are fearfully standing at its verge, beyond which the appalling gulf of social and financial ruin awaits us all. A people hitherto unaccustomed to taxation, with no conception of a public debt but the traditionary horror of the nations, is suddenly called upon to confront a colossal indebtedness of over one thousand millions!

These figures are startling, yet the sum is increasing at the rate of more than two millions per day, prevailing low-water high-tide until bankruptcy to all. No interest loses great, no farthing too small, no item unsought too secure, to escape the storm which is gathering and impending over us. The annual interest upon our public indebtedness, at six per cent. per annum, will amount to over one hundred and twenty millions—nearly twice the amount of the ordinary annual estimate of the expenses of the Government under former administrations, nearly double the sum of our annual average expenditures during the administration which waged the war with Mexico. If we grant that this indebtedness have been necessary or unavoidable, the figures still stare us in the face, suggestive of a future financial crisis which a wise statesmanship would seek to palliate or avoid. Far off in the distant future, generations yet unborn will bewail the load of debt which is being entailed upon them by the madness of the times.

The Georgia versus Mr. Holden Policy.

The one or two agitation papers in this State that favor the exploded Convention scheme set on foot by the Standard and its advisers, are endeavoring to produce the impression that Gov. Brown and the Georgia Legislature favor a like movement. The Register and Intelligencer, at Atlanta, have been engaged in discussing these points—the Register dissenting from, and the latter approving the late Georgia action. The one favoring, the Intelligencer, exonerates both itself and the Register from affiliation with Mr. Holden's scheme, in such language as this:

"Nor has this paper ever been laggard in defending, or in maintaining those doctrines. True, it did not sustain the "*Register's*" peace proposition through the intervention of the States. That idea of our neighbor we looked upon as a weak one; so far removed from the peace proposition of Governor Brown, or the one embraced in Mr. Stephens' resolutions, recently adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, as the *Register's* position is from Holden's and his party in North Carolina. We will do our neighbor the justice to say, that those papers which liken his movement to that of the North Carolina traitor, grossly misrepresent him. And yet, we could never endorse, but opposed his plan of State intervention. We held, when we did so, and still hold, as Governor Brown, in his message proposes, that terms or propositions for peace, to the enemy, should come, not from a separate, though sovereign State, nor from several States, but from our government at Richmond—a government representing the entire confederacy of Sovereign States."

A PROTEST.—The following protest against the Stephens resolutions upon the *habeas corpus* was signed late last Saturday night in the hurry of the closing scenes of the Georgia Legislature, by forty-one members of the House:

We, the undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, protest against the passage of the foregoing resolutions:

1. Because we believe the right of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is a clearly recognized power in the constitution, under limitations therein prescribed.

2. That while we believe all arrests of citizens should be made by warrant issued upon cause, supported by oath or affirmation; and the law of congress suspending the writ, admits of doubtful construction as to the powers granted the President under the same; still we believe the construction of this law to be province of the courts of the country to determine and not the Legislature.

3. Because the resolutions in their tendency forestall the decision of the courts upon the subject, which we regard beyond the province of the Legislature, and an infringement upon the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

4. That while we entertained different opinions respecting the policy of passing said law, still, as law abiding citizens, it is our duty to acquiesce in its enforcement until the courts shall decide upon its constitutionality.

5. Because we believe the discussion of these questions in the present unhappy and distracted condition of the country is calculated to divide the people, array them against their government, and be fruitful of such evil.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

OLD CURRENCY.—Every man who own a four per cent. bond has made 33½ per cent., aside from the contingent profit that may accure from holding the bond. Let our people bear this fact in mind, and invest all they can in the new securities. Thoughtless people may suppose that because the present currency is to be taxed 33½ per cent. after the 1st of April, it is therefore depreciated.—Such is not the case. Every outstanding note to-day is more valuable than ever before, for the simple reason that if funded in bonds it commences thereafter to bear interest, which it does not at the present time. Hence it is a wise provision of the Government which, while seeking to diminish redundant circulation, not only protects the holders of its currency, but actually pays a profit to every individual who avails himself of the benefit of the funding act.—*Constitution.*

The *Biblical Recorder* gives the annexed note, from the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of this city:

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—Pierce.—Last Spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor in Baltimore, met at the St. Nicholas, in New York, Mr. President Pierce.

Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence, declared that the only hope for freedom on this continent was in the success of the South; that all in the free States should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army.

A PARALLEL.—A few days ago we were visited with the coldest spell of weather and the heaviest frosts of the season, that occurred since the year 1837, and February. We wondered the tenderer fruits which had escaped since that year. Another Spring and Summer of 1816 were very favorable to the crops, we may hope that the same amount of fruit will be alike propitious of still plentiful food.—*Petersburg Register.*

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, APRH 6, 1864.

"Cato."

We are not in the habit of noticing the anonymous communications in other papers, nor do we mean now to establish a precedent; but a writer in the *Progress* of the 28th. inst., over the signature of "Cato," has fulfilled an anticipation of our own so fully, concerning the mode in which Mr. Holden would endeavor to conduct the campaign for Governor, that we are entirely prepared for it. It has been a favorite idea with Mr. Holden, that he is a *self-made man*, and thereby a people's man, and in the language of his man "Cato," the natural opponent of "certain persons who have more wealth than brains," who "cannot bear the idea of seeing one who was once a poor printer boy, made Governor of North Carolina."

We shall not stop here to enquire how far Mr. Holden is, or is not a *self-made man*; or how far he has been created, made, fostered, strengthened, assisted and actually built up by others. He has our cordial sympathy in, and our admiration for whatever of honest effort he has used, and the success he has derived from it. But while his virtue consists in this laudable exertion and its success, it is a small device on which to found a claim for promotion in one's own behalf, and it has always been regretted by Mr. Holden's quondam supporters, that he was always too near akin to Andy Johnson, the tailor boy, in an inclination to fester and keep sore a difference of classes, and to profit by these agitations in society. Mr. Holden has no just cause of complaint against any particular class of society. He was welcomed to the lead of a great party, when quite a young man; was patronized by the first intellectual men of the State, and never needed to fear his acceptance into the most respectable social sphere—it being a marked characteristic in the former as it is in the present regulations of Raleigh social life, that *merit* finds an easy entrance wherever it chooses to go. But Mr. Holden will readily comprehend us when we express the opinion, that he could not expect gentlemen of refined intelligence to assort agreeably with many associations that Mr. Holden found pleasure in. But enough of this.

On the most prominent occasion of Mr. Holden's life, when his political *status* was less notorious and more reputable than it is now; when he was a formidable competitor for the Democratic nomination for Governor at Charlotte, he perpetrated the most serious injury upon his own prospects, by a wanton and unprovoked attack upon those whom he was pleased to call the aristocracy; and by a special attack upon *lawyers*, he drove from his support some of the warmest advocates he had. The result was that he was defeated for that nomination, and the way was paved for that road to ruin which his misguided footsteps have trodden ever since. The attack was unjust, undeserved, impolitic and unwise, and the blow recoiled on the head of the striker. It is in the best interest of society that misfortune should always fall upon him who endeavors to array class against class. But "*Cato*" refers to Mr. Douglas as a *self-made man*—and predicates a similarity between his fate and Mr. Holden's, upon the opposition of the "cotton lords" to Mr. Douglas, and that of the "more wealth than brains" lords to Mr. Holden.

The illustration and parallel are unwisely chosen for Mr. Holden's sake; for we are reminded of what a glorious opportunity was offered to Mr. Holden of doing justice to his affinities for self-made men, in Mr. Douglas' case, and how ingloriously he passed the opportunity by. On the 30th of June, 1860, Mr. Holden had returned from the Baltimore convention, and he thus addressed the public:

"We declined to secede at Baltimore. * "If we had acted and voted at all, we would "certainly have voted for Stephen A. Doug- "las. We are now free, however, to make "our own choice, not considering our self "irrevocably bound by either convention."—*Raleigh Standard, June 30th*, 1860.

On July the 4th, in the same year, Mr. Holden was pleased to compliment a speech made by the writer of this, in Raleigh, in favor of Judge Douglas, and to testify to the truthfulness of our account of the Baltimore convention, (for, like all other men, *we* have been lauded and abused by Mr. Holden, as suited his convenience at the time.) Shortly thereafter Mr. Holden called for a State convention; and in his own defence, used this language:

"We can demonstrate, if necessary, that "Stephen A. Douglas is the regular nomi- "nee of the national democracy."—*Raleigh Standard, July 7th*, 1860.

Further: "We know the nature of the combination that exists, but we defy the worst that selfishness and ambition can accomplish. *We will appeal to the people, if necessary, against secession and disunion.*"

Again: "We feel bound to state that the "weight of preference, as indicated by the "letters we have received, *is in favor of* "*Douglas*; and we feel bound to state also, "that in our opinion a majority of the lead- "ing democrats of the State *are in favor of* "*Breckinridge*. Under these circumstances "what are we to do? We think our course "is plain, and that is to raise no name, but "to await the action of the democratic party "of the State."—*Raleigh Standard, July 14th*, 1860.

Now, what does "Cato" think Mr. Holden did? What do the people think he did?

Here was a self-made man—Stephen A. Douglas. He was the regular nominee of the national democracy, of which Mr. Holden was an organ. He was opposed by the "Cotton Lords," who were "secessionists and disunionists," according to Mr. Holden. He was the favorite of the people, as proved by the *letters* Mr. Holden had received—while Breckinridge was only the favorite of a *majority of the leaders*.

Did Mr. Holden follow the "*plain course*"—raise no name but wait the action of the Democratic party of the State? No! In the Seven days after, he run up the names of Breckinridge and Lane, with a condition.—*Raleigh Standard, July 21st.*

These names, with the condition, he kept flying at his mast-head until the 19th of September, when he hauled down the conditions, and left the flag bare of all qualification save the names of Breckinridge and Lane.

Thus, on the most memorable occasion, when Mr. Holden might mark his reverence for the virtue of being a self-made man, he abjured the occasion and renounced the virtue. He abandoned the regular nominee, and trod under foot that *organization* he had always inculcated.

He abandoned the favorite of the people and united with Yancey, whom he had just threatened to "strip the covering from."

He abandoned the self-made man and united with the "cotton lords" in favor of the aristocrat. He abandoned the known *union* candidate, and went along with those whose "selfishness and ambition," whose "secession and disunion" principles he had threatened to appeal against.

And growing more and more imbued with the fellowship which conscience at first revolted at, he became an unconditional adjunct of all the consequences that followed.

We present this record to "Cato"—to Mr. Holden, as "a mirror wherein he may see himself"—and to the public.

This is the greeting a self made man—a poor printer boy—gave to a self-made man—a poor school teacher—in his hour of necessity. Let those who are disposed to claim for Mr. Holden this division of classes, read, learn, mark and inwardly digest, this short biography.

Another Greeting.

We showed on several occasions, by various evidences, the esteem and favor in which Mr. Holden is held by the public enemies of the country.

These were to be found in the speech of Edward Everett, "the silken orator," wherein Mr. Holden is alluded to as the "independent press unlimbering its artillery"—in the prominent elevation of his name at the fire celebration at Newbern, when the "Holden Hook and Ladder Co." formed a main feature, and in the frequent complimentary notices of him by the Yankee press, of which the article heretofore published by us from the Newbern *Times* of the 6th of March, Geo. Mills Joy, Yankee, Editor, in which the *Raleigh Standard* is greeted "as an independent, out-spoken friend of the people, suspended by Jeff. Davis's bayonets."

Now, we have another choice testimonial to Mr. Holden, not from an original Yankee, but from a traitor who has forsworn his native land and his rightful government, to take allegiance with their invaders.

A gentleman leaving Knoxville, Tennessee, a short time since, was asked by Baxter—John, the renegade and traitor—to bring out a bundle of newspapers. He consented and did so; and at the advice of friends, he handed this bundle into Gen. Jos. E Johnston's quarters. They were examined, and among them, is a copy of *Brownlow's Rebel Ventilator*, on which, written in pencil, is this address: "Send this paper to W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C. Jno. Baxter"—found in the traitor Baxter's hand writing. Baxter recognizes Mr. Holden to be a person worthy of his respectful recollection, and fit to be communicated with. He thinks a friendly manifestation from him, Baxter, will not be disagreeable to Mr. Holden; and by way of making in an especial manner this friendly regard, he sends him what, to him, Baxter, is a choice *vade mecum*—Brownlow's *Ventilator*. In that sheet is an address from Baxter and a few other traitors, intended doubtless for Mr. Holden's edification. We have not read it; but it appears to be a petition begging bread and other assistance from their master, Abram Lincoln; closing with a congratulation upon the success of the federals in East Tennessee. We hardly suppose that Mr. Holden carries on any correspondence with Baxter, in reply; and this paper has not been put in our hands to convict him of any such correspondence with the enemy; but it is intended, among other things, to let Mr. Holden and the public see that the Yankee enemies and their base allies, Southern traitors, claim him as one of their own. In this point of view such things ought to be pregnant of alarm to Mr. Holden and his friends.

DISTILLING WHISKY.—We continue to receive letters from different counties, complaining of the grain of the country being distilled into whisky. The remedy is in the hands of the people. As a cotemporary remarks, why do not the people in the neighborhoods where this distillation is going on, inform the authorities? It is a duty that some one ought to perform. We think that the County Solicitors are to blame in this matter—they might ferret out those who are defying the laws of the State, and bring them to immediate punishment.

We are authorized to announce the appointment of Hon. THOMAS BRAGG, as Commissioner of the Confederate States, for the State of North Carolina.

FROM EUROPE.—The Florida and Federal sloop-of-war St. Louis were lying in Funchal bay when the mail steamer left Madeira. The Governor of Madeira reluctantly gave permission to supply the Florida with coal. She was ordered to leave immediately after coaling.

Lieut Col. Bowman, of the 102d Ohio regiment, has been dismissed as an officer of the United States service at Chattanooga, for refusing to recognize Col. Morgan (a negro) as a United States officer.

The Contrast.

While Edward Everett, of "silken oratory," and Jeff., the yankee, and Baxter, the traitor, approach Mr. Holden with the hand of friendship, the lightning messenger brings intelligence of another greeting, so widely contrastive, that the loyal heart bounds and thrills at the announcement. The noble soldiery, just re-enlisted, in their temporary camp ground gather around an invited guest, to hear of the condition of the nation. It is a grand assemblage—a brave outpouring of patriots to meet the Chief Magistrate of the State—coming before them at once to give account of the past, and to solicit their confidence for the future; at once their ruler and their servant. Into that presence no other than a representative of loyalty could go; for there were gathered the defenders of loyalty and its chief embodiment. And Gov. Vance is said to have delivered in the presence of the soldiers a most able and eloquent address, captivating all hearts, and winning universal approbation.

In attendance upon the occasion was the great chieftain of the age, Gen Robert E Lee. Gen. Hill, Maj. Gens. Rodes and Johnson, and a large number of other general officers. It must have been a glorious scene; and it is a matter of just pride, that North Carolina can furnish in Gov. Vance a representative so well qualified to fill such an opportunity. Already in the possession of a national reputation, we doubt not he added to the lustre of the State by his display in that distinguished presence.

It was a fit tribute to the importance of the times—an earnest of the intense interest which the great men of the nation take in the movements of North Carolina—that the first General of our armies and his distinguished associates should have given their presence to the visit of Gov. Vance. Will North Carolina SLIGHT this imposing counsel? What voice can the people of this State listen to, if they disregard that of Gen. Lee and the great leaders of the army? This manifestation is full of meaning, and ought to be heeded.

But where was Gov. Vance's competitor? Has he a competitor? Why did not Mr. Holden go to the army? Has he no wish to see the soldiers? Perhaps not. He never was one—Gov. Vance was. Has he no wish to be heard by them? Not in person, it seems. He does not "harangue for votes"—that is, in a public way.

The soldiers will appreciate this visit of Gov. Vance. It shows his interest in their behalf; his anxiety to take them by the hand; and from his hearty and cheering companionship they will derive comfort and encouragement. And they will appreciate the absence of his competitor. They will at once feel *why* Mr. Holden can not be there. The vote in the army will be almost unanimous; and day by day the evidence grows of unanimity at home. Mr. Holden's will be the saddest case on record, of blind perversion and self-sacrifice.

"This is Victory."

In conversation with the lamented Mr. Yancey, but a short time before his death allusion was made to the confidence felt by our troops, before every battle, of vanquishing the foe. "*This is victory*"—was the reply of the eloquent orator.

At this time such confidence is universal. The Richmond *Examiner*, in one of its pungent articles, demonstrates that the yankee army does not fight as it did in the second year of the war. The causes are numerous and obvious. All the recent conflicts of our arms have testified the truth of this position. The success of the enemy at Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Missionary Ridge furnish no contradiction. In all these, overwhelming numbers, and a combination of adverse circumstances carried the day against us. In Florida, Mississippi and on Johns Island, the prestige of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Manassas have been more than maintained by our arms. The Irish element, to which most of the hard fighting in the armies of the enemy has been due, has visibly declined. Yankees and negroes are the forces our troops are now to meet. The year 1864 has opened with the most encouraging auspices for us.—This confidence, which is victory, abounds throughout our armies. Big talk is taking the place of the depleted armies among our foes. Grant and bluster are to supply their failure of recruiting. Old troops are going out and raw levies are to take their places, where their places are to be taken at all—We have on all sides the most encouraging prospects. Let us continue to be of one mind—and the spring of 1864 will ever be a memorable epoch in the war of Southern independence.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Branson & Farrar for the March No. of the Southern Literary Messenger, and "The Age"—two valuable Periodicals, published in Richmond, Va.

Messrs. Branson & Farrar are extensive dealers, in this city, in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, &c., at whose establishment many valuable standard works are to be had, all the Southern School Books, and Literary works generally; and we have found them to be unusually low in their prices, for the times. We commend them to the patronage of the public.

The mail to-day brings to us the *Daily State Journal*, published at Goldsboro,' by Messrs. Wm. Robinson and John Spelman, Editors. Both of these gentlemen have strong claims upon their friends for a liberal patronage. They will no doubt edit a bold and vigorous paper, and, conveniently situated for the receipt and dissemination of news, they will be able to do much for the public craving on this score. We wish them abundant success.

The Habeas Corpus---A Very Great Error.

Gov. Brown, in his late message, says:—"I am not aware of an instance in which the "British King has ° ° ° ° ° suspended "or attempted to suspend the privilege of the "writ of *habeas corpus*, since the Bill of "Rights and act of settlement passed in 1689. "To attempt this in 1864, would cost the pre- "sent reigning Queen no less price than her "crown."

This is a most unpardonable ignorance of history in the Governor of a Confederate State, and shows how little attention Gov. Brown paid to this important subject before he undertook his crusade of agitation.

We understand that others have caught up this refrain of Gov. Brown, and that Mr. Holden, in the *Standard*, has stated freely much the same thing.

The Columbus *Enquirer* refers to "one of its exchanges" as having said that it was "suspended as to Ireland in 1848." We presume that this reference is to ourselves, as we published some time since a statement to that effect.

For the benefit of Gov. Brown, and others like him, who are wont to harp upon the sacredness of the *habeas corpus* in England, and to commit like egregious mistakes and follies in matters of plain history, we propose to furnish a resume, to-day, of English legislation on this subject, to some extent:

In 1794, on the 12th of May, the king notified Parliament of "certain seditious practices," and asked a suspension of the *habeas corpus* throughout the realm. The question was thoroughly debated. Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Burke and the leading men of England, with few exceptions, supporting the bill, which was presented by Pitt. The bill passed by very large majorities, and was for some time continued. In that debate it transpired that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* had been *nine times suspended*—among other times in 1715, '22, '45, and '77.

It was again suspended in Ireland in 1800, and again in 1802.

In 1803, on which occasion Sheridan and Fox, who had both opposed it in 1794, supported the bill. In 1804, 1805, from 1807 to 1810, again in 1814, and again in 1822, until 1824. In 1817, it was suspended in England proper. In 1848, in the reign of Queen Victoria, the 12th year of her reign, Lord John Russell, then her Prime Minister, introduced a bill for the suspension of this privilege, as to Ireland, into the House of Commons, on the 22d of July, and it was debated until the 24th, on which day it passed the House of Commons—only eight members voting in the negative.

On the same day it was sent to the House of Lords, and on that day passed that House *unanimously*. And on the 25th of July, it received the royal assent of Queen Victoria, who not only did not lose her crown, but was enabled thereby to arrest a very dangerous conspiracy then fomenting in Ireland; and by the seizure of Messrs. Meagher and others, to prevent bloodshed and civil war.

At one time or another the very best men of England, her chiefest statesmen—Lords and Commoners—in late years, such as Lord Campbell, Ellenborough, Brougham, Landsdown, Earl Grey, Lord Derby—and in the Commons, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Palmerston, D'Israeli, and many others whom we might enumerate, of all political parties, of liberal views and sound statesmanship, have voted for the suspension of this privilege, as a wise, sound, necessary policy of government; and on occasions not comparing in magnitude and importance with that now existing in the Confederate States.

In the present instance, we avow as our belief that, so far as North Carolina was concerned, this suspension was necessary, and has been productive of great good. It has hindered a most dangerous and mischievous agitation; and to none has it been more merciful or beneficial than to the agitators, who were fast verging towards an abyss from which there would have been no reclamation. We say this in no spirit of denunciation, for we are heartily glad that a barrier has been interposed to prevent a state of things that humanity would have shuddered at. If any one doubts this, let him read the articles of the *Standard* and *Progress*, to which we have heretofore alluded and from which we have quoted—and along with them the proceedings of meetings in this State, which had just commenced.

Now, that agitation is settled; its leaders have been saved from an imminent peril, the State and Confederacy have been saved from great danger, and not a citizen has been improperly hindered in his business, or hurt in his property or person.

We commend to Gov. Brown to study the Parliamentary History of England from which we derived our information. There are many things in this world that are not dreamed of in his philosophy.

TREASURE FOUND.—Flake's (Texas) *Bulletin* has been informed that, within the past two weeks, several thousand doubloons have been found by different soldiers in the sand hills East of Galveston, while at work leveling those sand hills by military order. The *Bulletin* also learns from merchants that many doubloons have very recently been brought in by soldiers to exchange for other currency or Confederate currency. It is surmised that the lucky finders have struck some of Lafitte's treasure, and we should not be surprised if more will yet be found as the work progresses.

FROM UPPER EAST TENNESSEE.—It is now certain that Gen. Jones has entered Kentucky through Fulkerson Gap, with some 1,500 men.

The Federals have been driven back both at Morristown and Whitesburg.

A general engagement, it is soon expected, will take place between all the forces on both sides.

McLaws' division has been ordered to the front.

"But this is not the whole of the burden that devolves upon Mr. Davis. This task is enlisted upon to perform, while at the same time he is accountable to a representative Assembly, to a Senate, and to a Cabinet. But even that is not the limit of his trials. He has to face these difficulties, to aim at these results, with a free press to criticise, to control, to reprimand him; sometimes to be depressed unduly by reverses, and sometimes to reveal to distant armies much which in his opinion it would be more judicious to conceal from them. The liberty of that press he has not once attempted to control or wish to over ride. And yet to meet this threefold trial might well exhaust the wisdom of a ruler, the resources of a general, and the temper of an angel. Come what may, gentlemen, you cannot be deprived of the reflection that, in your day, according to your power, although divided from him by the ocean, you have done something to uphold one of the bravest and the noblest minds which Providence has formed, in one of the loftiest and hardest enterprises with which the fortunes of the world have ever been identified."

The foregoing valuable tribute to President Davis, was paid by Lord Campbell before a large assemblage of the manufacturing population at Manchester, England. It is a lofty eulogy from one of the first men of Great Britain, now one of the prime leaders in the House of Lords. Lord Campbell was the Lord Chief Justice of the Realm, and is distinguished as well for his scholastic as for his legal attainments. He seems to have studied more thoroughly than most English statesmen the affairs of the Confederacy, and comprehends the difficulties of our situation, as well in their origin as in their development, since the rupture of the Union. He applies the touchstone to the Yankee affectation for the negro, and combats the national prejudice of his countrymen on the question of slavery, with skill and candor; and he closes an able and earnest appeal for sympathy in our behalf by this just and deserved commendation of the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy.

Lord Campbell understands the surroundings of President Davis; sees well the embarrassments and troubles of his responsible station; and out of the depth and magnitude of a noble sympathy, calls upon his countrymen to do honor to themselves by upholding the "brave and able mind of our President in the lofty and hard enterprise" which now engages his labors.

Besides being a valuable tribute to President Davis this emanation from Lord Campbell carries a word of counsel and instruction to the press and to the people of this country. Let us not be behind this distinguished example. If every loyal mind will recognize the difficulties of the government, make allowances for honest differences of opinion, acquit errors of judgment, and faithfully uphold the endeavors made for the great end, there can be no doubt of a glorious result. Everything harbingers success.

Mr. Holden's Opinion of a "Holdenite."

In 1859, Mr. J. M. Leach, now candidate for Congress, was running for the United States Congress in the 6th District, against A. M. Scales, now Gen. Scales. In that canvass Mr. Holden said:

"Mr. Scales is maintaining himself with "marked ability before the people, and his "speeches are producing a fine impression. He "is said to be an overmatch for Gen. Leach in "every respect, except unscrupulousness and "demagogueism. The General, it is said, does "excel in these two respects. He is winning "his laurels fairly, and is entitled to wear them "as a demagogue of the first water. But he "has gone before the wrong people with his "trickery and misrepresentations."—*Raleigh Standard, June 1st*, 1859.

Again: A correspondent from Jonesville, wrote to Mr. Holden that Mr. Leach was using an electioneering pamphlet, as the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Holden said:

"We agree with our correspondent, that a "candidate who would thus impose on honest "and confiding people, is not worthy of a seat "in Congress.—*Raleigh Standard, June 22nd*, 1859.

Once more: "Who are they asked to ex- "change Mr. Scales for? For Gen. Leach—a "political trickster, a demagogue, a Know- "nothing, a man who was absent from his post "four hundred and fifty times when the yeas "and nays were called; and who, if elected to "Congress, would be much more apt to affiliate "with the black Republicans than with men of "his own section."

This will do for the present—a dark enough picture, any one would suppose. Demagogue, trickster, misrepresenter, deceiver, dodger, impostor, know-nothing, and black Republican! This is the portrait of Mr. J. M. Leach, late Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, drawn by that master artist, Mr. Holden, in "first water colors;" and to this Mr. Leach has added two "new wrinkles"—the disavower of his country, and a Mr. "Holdenite." The sketch is complete.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The counties of Western North Carolina have suffered heavily by raids of the common enemy, including deserters and tories, who have committed outrages on the defenceless people; and owing to circumstances beyond control, the authorities have not been able to give the protection they have been anxious to extend. The people have continued faithful to our cause, and their hatred for the invader has been more intensified.

Col. Palmer has returned from an extended trip through the Western counties, which he succeeded in clearing of the invaders, and made dispositions which, it is believed, will prevent their inroads hereafter. The Yankees made a raid into Clay and Cherokee counties to prevent the enrolment of conscripts, but retreated on hearing of the approach of our troops.

On Saturday previous, Major McDowell, of the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th Regiment, encountered the notorious Colonel Kirk and his band. A sharp engagement ensued, and Kirk was defeated. We lost one killed and several wounded. Major McDowell was severely wounded in the arm.

Col. Thomas' Cherokee Indians are rendering good service, and are as "true as steel" to the Confederacy, notwithstanding the alluring promises of the Yankee emissaries, who have been among them.

It is reported that the Federals have been heavily reinforced.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest and Important from the North---Rebellion in Illinois.

RICHMOND, April 3.

Northern dates of the 31st ult., state that a collision occurred on the 28th, at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, between rebel sympathisers and unionists, in which five of the latter were killed and ten or twelve wounded, and two rebels killed. The latest dispatches say that the rebels, three hundred strong, had entrenched themselves at Galliday's mills. Under command of the Sheriff, four hundred men of the 54th Illinoi regiment were marching to attack them. An attack on Mattoon, Ill., is threatened by the rebels from Shelby and Moultrie counties.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Springfield dates of the 30th say that Col. Oakes, Provost Marshal General, went to Charleston last night, and to-day telegraphed for the 41st regiment. Gen. Henitzelman has also been requested to send 5,000 troops from Indianapolis, which indicate that the troubles in that section are of a serious character.

Latest from Europe—Return of Judge Ould.

RICHMOND, April 3.

In the English House of Commons, on the 7th, motion was made that the alleged complecity of Mr. Stansfeld, a member of the House, in the plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French, deserved serious consideration. The motion was rejected by ten majority, and the result was received with great cheering. The vote is generally regarded as a decided conservetive attack on the government, and it is believed that efforts to overthrow the ministry will be renewed after Easter.

The House of Lords will give judgment in the Alexandra case soon after Easter.

The Pope is seriously ill. Collisions between the French and Papal troops continue.

The Liverpool cotton market is firm.

Judge Ould returned from Fortress Monroe last night, and reports that the negotiations on the exchange question are favorable for the return of all Confederate prisoners during the next thirty days. He gives no particulars of his interview with Butler.

Gold sold in New York on the 30th, under 64.

Late from the North.

RICHMOND, April 2.

The *Herald* of the 29th has been received.

Dispatches from Cairo state that Forrest attacked Paducah on the afternoon of the 25th, with seven thousand men. Three attacks on Fort Powell were repulsed by the garrison, the rebels leaving 300 dead on the field.

Three gunboats opened fire on the city to prevent the rebels occupying it. During the fight the rebels plundered the stores of an immense quantity of goods. Several women were killed. The Yankee loss, fourteen killed and forty-five wounded. The front part of the city was destroyed, including a hospital, the gas works and some of the finest residences. The post office, Court House and Continental Hotel were uninjured. The rebels retired at night, after burning the depot and the steamer Decotah, which was on the stocks, in the direction of Columbus.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says the army of the frontier is in motion. Its supposed destination is Northern Texas.

The House of Representatives laid on the table, by a vote of 63 to 40, the resolution granting the use of the Hall to Geo. Thompson, the English Abolitionist, for the purpose of lecturing.

The reorganization of the army of the Potomac is progressing rapidly.

On the 28th gold fell to 64½, in consequence of the issuing of gold certificates, but rallied and closed at 66.

Northern News, via Atlanta.

ATLANTA, April 2.

The Nashville *Union* of the 27th contains interesting particulars from Forrest's advance into Kentucky. Cairo despatches of the 28th state that Forrest arrived on the 20th in Kentucky, divided his pickets, and destroyed railroad bridges, eight miles from Columbus.

Gen. Bryman, with several regiments of infantry and artillery, went from Cairo to within 12 miles of Union City, and learned that Col. Hawkins, with the 47th Tennessee cavalry, had surrendered, and the Confederates, after destroying the fortification, returned southward, taking their prisoners with them.

The Federal garrison at Hickman was withdrawn. Gen. Bryman is supposed to have abandoned Hickman and Union City, as of no present use to the yankees.

Advices from New Orleans, March 19th, state that Alexandria surrendered to Porter's fleet without opposition. The yankee cavalry advance, occupy New Iberia. Guerrillas appeared in the vicinity of Baton Rouge and had several skirmishes with the 4th Wisconsin, mounted infantry. Advices to the 26th of March, states that the fleet is still Alexandria.

Nothing definite from Banks and Steel, but it is stated that Banks reported considerable opposition from the forces of Dick Taylor. A New York paper of the 29th, the *World*, has a rumor from Washington that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into service for six months, to hold certain points during the campaign against Richmond, which is about to begin.

Brownsville advices via New Orleans, March the 18th, report no prospect of a fight with Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

A Committee on the conduct of the war find evidence against Gen. Meade.

The President dismissed Col. Woodbn, of the 9th Ky., from service.

KNOXVILLE, March 23.

The government is issuing one thousand rations daily to indigent citizens. They are required to go North within 14 days, or stop drawing rations.

Scouts reports the rebels making active preparations for an advance into Kentucky. There is no doubt their cavalry is in good condition, and two divisions of infantry mounted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.

The Union Convention unanimously adopted resolutions declaring Lincoln their first choice for the next President, and endorsing the Congressional delegation.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 2.

Snow fell here this morning to the depth of five or six inches, which was followed by rain. James river is again rising.

Death of Lieut. Col. F. M. Kent.

SALISBURY, April 3.

Lieut. Col. F. M. Kent, commandant of this post, died on Saturday, and was buried to-day with military honors.

Funding Confederate Money.

LYNCHBURG, April 2.

The amount funded in this city is $3,750,000.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, April 2.

The amount funded here by citizens is $2,163,700, and by officers $95,291. Total, $2,258,991. Amount on hand to exchange for new issue, $205,350.

SAVANNAH, April 2.

The amount of Confederate notes funded in this city is $11,334,500.

MACON, April 2.

There has been funded here $13,519,600, besides a large amount paid in by disbursing agents. There has been funded in Albany, Ga., $1,496,200.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 2.

The amount funded here by citizens is $2,135,200, and by disbursing officers $20,692.

Amount funded at Augusta, Ga., $15,700,000. At Montgomery, Ala., $9,500,000. At Mobile, amount funded $1,423,600—amount withdrawn from circulation and not funded, $6,635,297. At Petersburg, Va., amount funded here $7,200,000. At Lagrange, Ga., $1,141,900.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864.

Mr. Holden versus Gov. Vance—The Issue. What is it?

"The *Standard* is an independent, conservative paper, and is not the organ of either Presidents, Governors or Generals. It is due to Gov. Vance himself, as well as to the *Standard*, that we should state that he does not agree with us in our views on the subject of peace. He is as anxious as we are to see an honorable peace established at as early a day as possible; but he regards peace movements among ourselves, with no overtures of the kind from the north, as premature and injudicious. That he is honest and patriotic in these views, we have no doubt. Our views are well known to our readers. We believe that mere fighting will not bring peace. We are for speaking among the people and in the public councils for an honorable peace, while our soldiers in the field are fighting for peace. We think there can be no harm and no danger in our people responding to those in the north who are anxious for peace. We hold that peace movements, if we are ever to have peace again, must begin some time and somewhere; and that the two governments are so inflamed by the war spirit, and so intent on mere physical triumphs, that unless the people of the two sections rise up and demand that mental and moral means shall be resorted to, to close the war, those means may not be employed, and the war may be prolonged indefinitely. These views of ours may be erroneous, but they are honestly entertained. They do not separate us from Gov. Vance, for both of us hold that we cannot cease to fight as long as we are invaded. * * * Gov. Vance and the editor of the *Standard* are still on friendly terms, personally and politically; and we see no reason why we should not remain so."—*Raleigh Standard, July 29th*, 1863.

Afterwards Mr. Holden charged that an effort was being made in the army and by the administration to "beat Gov. Vance," and he said:

"We do not believe these machinations against Gov. Vance will succeed. We believe he will stand by his friends. He has never yet proved false to his pledges or to his friends."—*Raleigh Standard, August 19th*, 1863.

Still later: "The *Observer* charges that 'the *Standard* and its party,' expect 'to put up a candidate against Gov. Vance next summer.' * * We deny the charge and call for the proof. * * We are a friend of Gov. Vance, and expect to remain so while he adheres to conservative principles; and how could we, under such circumstances, go about to 'put up' a candidate against him next summer?"—*Raleigh Standard, November 25th*, 1863.

On the 22d day of February, 1863—on the same day that the "Holden Hook and Ladder Company" was parading Mr. Holden at Newbern, under the emblem of a "Silver Grey Fox"—Gov. Vance, by special invitation, was addressing an immense concourse of his fellow citizens, who had assembled to hear him, at Wilkesboro,' on the condition of the country. In his speech, Gov. Vance said:

"A certain discontent has pervaded and a funereal gloom hung over the community, engendering, if we credit a wide rumor throughout the State, a notion that we must have a Convention; that we must secede from the Southern Confederacy; that we must repudiate the whole thing, and go back and do our first work over again" * * * "A Convention is proposed by some. I have no denunciation to make of those who are moving this question. They are as sound men no doubt as I am—as you are—as any body—they are my friends; but I think it is wrong." * * * * * *

"If you think, fellow-citizens, that proper efforts have not been made during this warfare to obtain the peace which you desire, why there cannot be any earthly objection to such efforts being made. I have been in favor of them myself, and from time to time have so advised the President. * * * But I beg you to recollect, that there is a lawful and legal way pointed out by the Constitution of your country, and any effort you make in this way will be right and proper."—*Gov. Vance's Speech.*

Now here is the record. It discloses that up to the 29th of July, 1863, by Mr. Holden's own statement, that he and Gov. Vance were both anxious for peace, both honest and patriotic, as Mr. Holden claimed; that they differed in their views as to the mode of making a peace movement—Gov. Vance proposing to do it through the government—Mr. Holden, by meetings of the people; but, as Mr. Holden said, this difference did not separate them, and they *remained personal and political friends.*

On the 19th of August, Mr. Holden artfully charged others with *machinating* against Gov. Vance, and came out as his champion, to repel the attempts to divide them; and in full set phrase expressed his confidence that the Governor "will stand by his friends;" declaring for him that "he has never yet proved false to his pledges or to his friends."

According to Mr. Holden, then, Gov. Vance was TRUE on the 19th of *August*.

On the 25th of November, Mr. Holden indignantly denounced the accusation that he would "put up" a candidate against Gov. Vance; declaring that he expected to support him, together "with a vast majority of the people of the State." As the matter thus stood, it was hoped and believed by the good people of this State, that this summer there would be no political excitement—that Gov. Vance would be re-elected without opposition. His political opponents were willing, for the general welfare, to let the election go by default; and all appeared smooth, so far as any excitement growing out of the gubernatorial election was likely to occur. But in this moment of universal satisfaction, Mr Holden, acting upon that self-conceited, self-consequential, self-important and self-inflated prompting which has been the bane of his life, begins to stir the mud—to raise a mere issue—a convention scheme—professedly for the purpose of peace, but secretly, for the purposes of Mr. Holden; and on the 3rd of March he developes the whole scheme, plot and contrivance, by putting himself—Mr. Holden—up for Governor of North Carolina! This is the whole operation. A more cunningly contrived political scheme for personal and selfish objects, party history has never furnished. In pursuing this course, Mr. Holden has ignored the general desire of the people for quiet. He has started a division in his own party, when no other party was inclined to oppose his candidate. He has ignored his obligations of party fealty, and in the broadest sense of the term "put up" SELF, above all other considerations.

We have heard of people "putting up," after taking a severe emetic. In this sense the people of North Carolina, in August, will "put up" Mr. Holden—and that so thoroughly, that for all time thereafter he will be "put" down, for any further purposes of selfishness and mischief.

We shall look hereafter more particularly into the issue Mr. Holden has raised in this contest.

Raleigh.

In the observations which we are about to make, we have no intention to intimate the possession of any information which should inspire apprehension. Our remarks are made upon the general appearances of affairs. From all sources of information, the plan of the enemy appears to be to make a grand concentrated move on Richmond with a heavy force. In aid of this movement, his effort will be to assail, with less force, as many weak and unguarded points as he can, in order to scatter our forces and prevent our reinforcing from one to another. There are indications of a move on the lines of communication in North Carolina; and it is not too great a stretch of probability to apprehend a raid, if not a formidable movement towards this place. It has been a favorite idea with the Northern press, with the Newbern *Times*, and with Yankees generally, that there is a union sentiment about the centre of this State, which ought to be reached with sufficient force to be strengthened and assisted. Very lately the project of an advance towards this place was revived in the Yankee journals, and within the past few days we have seen an extract from the *Nashville Union*, urging the attack on Richmond and the invasion of this State, in order to give "*loyal North Carolinians an opportunity to vindicate themselves and their cause.*" Who these *loyal* North Carolinians are, every one can readily ascertain, who has an opportunity like our late prisoners have had, of being daily eye witnesses of such notices as these in Yaneee newspapers:

"The noble Holden is doing immense service in the cause of the union." "The bold and spirited Holden is maintaining the freedom of the press, and making the tyrant Jeff. Davis tremble on his throne;" and such like.

Those of us who only occasionally get a glimpse of these precious publications, only see how Joy, the Yankee, abuses Gov. Vance and praises Mr. Holden; how he cajoles "John, the rascal" as he familiarly calls the *Progress*; how he copies long columns of their licks at the Confederate government, and urges reinforcements to penetrate our State. We only see how Everett, the *silken* blood drinker, and Baxter, the traitor, stretch out the hand of fellowship to Mr. Holden, and how, now that this bepraised personage has announced himself to be a *self-made* candidate for Governor, the note of counsel is struck for an advance into the State. We hear of preparations under Burnside, and they point to North Carolina.

The people of this State should be at once upon their guard—resolved against all panic, all confusion, all disorder—to do and perform whatever may be necessary to defend their hearth stones and capture the invader.

We urge, in another place, some suggestions, important, we think, to be followed.

Secret Circulation.

To our astonishment, a *Standard*, bearing date the 6th of April, one like a number that has been circulating among the INETIATED for near a week, as we have been told, has been placed in our hands. It contains the message of Gov. Brown, garbled, also garbled extracts from the *Confederate*, so garbled, as to alter the sense of the articles quoted from; and among other things a long and labored attack on Gov. Vance, signed conservative;" but bearing "ear-marks so long," that no one can question its paternity. Altogether, it is one of those productions that are intended to serve doubtful objects; and it is admirably gotten up for the intended purpose.

We have no particular care about it; having a very well settled opinion of its propriety and fairness.

The article we have alluded to, indeed the whole of this underhand and unscrupulous production, merits the attention of Gov. Vance's friends. If it is a specimen of what the campaign is to be, it will add to Mr. Holden's reputation, if it does not elevate it.

DISTILLING.—We are informed by one of the Judges of our Superior Court, that any person going before a Magistrate and making affidavit that a certain person is engaged in distilling, contrary to the law of the State, it is the duty of the Magistrate to have the offender arrested and bound over for trial at the next Court; in like manner as he may be bound over for any other misdemeanor. We are constantly receiving complaints on this subject. Here is a plain and easy remedy. They people themselves are to blame if they do not apply it.

We learn that the Steamer *Advance* has safely arrived, with another valuable cargo.

Begun Again.

Our attention is called to a meeting held in Harnett county on the 23rd of February, by its publication in the *Progress* of yesterday.

This meeting has resolved: 'That this is a cruel, unchristian and uncalled for war;" without designating that it is so on the part of our enemies, and thus leaves the inference that our government is carrying on a war of this description.

It further proposes—'a convention of all the States in the Confederacy, for the purpose of making some propositions to the Northern government, for a lasting and honorable peace to both sections of our once united, but now divided and ruined nation;" thus ignoring the lawful, rightful, constitutional separation of the two nations, and assuming some remaining unity, and recognizing only a division of sections of one nation, in mockery of our separate nationality and to the detriment of our recognition abroad.

And the *Progress* makes itself the medium of communicating these proceedings to the soldiers and the public. Thus agitation is recommenced, and at once assumes a shape to defy our government and to "*measure its strength.*" If we are to be safe in North Carolina, this *issue* should be met at once.

We invite the attention of the Confederate authorities to it. Coming as it does just as the enrolment is to commence, its tendency is materially to hinder the public service. We submit for their consideration—whether a public meeting which denounces the war as "unchristian and uncalled for," which the Congress of the Confederacy has declared against a foreign power, be not "a combination or conspiracy to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States; a combination to assist the enemy, giving him aid and comfort; and a combination to encourage desertions."

Second—whether a public meeting which proposes a form of negotiation with the enemy not recognized by the constitution and laws, but in direct contravention thereof, is not a "combination to subvert the government of the Confederate States," by usurping its proper functions?

Third—whether a newspaper which publishes such proceedings, does not become a party to the offence, and amenable therefor?

It is time for the authorities at Richmond to look this matter in the face. This movement in Harnett county is a FEELER. We have reliable information, that one of the actors in it has been open in his avowals of a readiness for secession from the Confederacy and a reconstruction of the Union, and that this has been his talk to soldiers and citizens.

If this evil can go on it will grow each day, and the government may find a necessity imposed upon it for measures of such sternness as no one desires to see. The present case of the *Progress* presents a fit opportunity to test the question as to how far this species of assemblage is legitimate, and whether this is a rightful exercise of the liberty of the press to make such publication. We do not wish any harm to our neighbor of the *Progress*, and we apprehend it will not object to the issue being solved in the way we propose. If there is nothing wrong—nothing illegitimate in the publication, nor in the proceedings—the Commissioner will so find; and then these meetings can be held and published to Mr. Holden's heart's content—sad and evil as their consequences may be. But if the proceedings and their publication fall within the unlawful combinations we have spoken of, then the Commissioner will find that—the paper will be suppressed; so far as its present editor is concerned, and the army will obtain a valuable soldier here, and others in Harnett—for the worst punishment we desire to see, is conscription.

The attention of the authorities is earnestly invited to this matter in the interest of the public, lest a more grevious calamity befall us. Let us know what the law is, and whether it has been passed to be maintained or to be trifled with.

We understand a Commissioners has been appointed under the late law. Mr. Holden and his friends have derived and are deriving all the advantages of the cry of *persecution*. Ignorant people are every where being told that the *Standard* has been suppressed; that Gov. Vance has refused to protect him; and upon these and like misrepresentations, his claims to popular sympathy are put.

No where but in North Carolina are such proceedings as those of the Harnett meeting adopted. No where but in North Carolina do the press publish such proceedings. Everywhere but in North Carolina they are regarded and denounced as treasonable and criminal. Here in North Carolina they are claimed to be within the popular privileges, to hold such meetings, and to be legitimate in the press to put such proceedings in circulation. The *Progress* makes the issue. In one sense it has a right to make it. We trust the government will meet it. A decision in the case of the *Progress* will settle the law in the State, and all good citizens will abide by it. For the benefit of all, the sooner it is settled the better.

A communication from Kinston, and one from Fayetteville, are declined, because the writers do not give the Editors their real names. Our rule is peremptory in this matter. We do not even read communications unaccompained by the writers names. It is unreasonable to ask Editors to publish an article, in whom the writer has not sufficient confidence to ptivately entrust with his name.

We are unable to find a copy of the Fayetteville *Observer* containing the proceedings of the Harnett county meeting, which we are requested to copy. The Editors of that paper will oblige us by sending us one.

Army Correspondence of the Confederate.

Addresses of Gov VANCE *at Orange Court House, Va., and at the Headquarters of the Thirtieth N. C. Regiment, in the Presence of Gen. Lee and his veteran Officers and Men—Grand Review in Honor of the Governor, &c.*

Through the prompt attention of our army correspondent "G." with the army of Northern Virginia, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following sketches of the addresses of Gov. Vance in the presence of Gen. Lee and his veteran army, as also the distinguished honors paid our Chief Executive by this noble band:

CAMP SECOND N. C. INFANTRY, RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE, March 28, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: We have had, for several days past, a variety of things to disturb the monotony of camp life. Last week, there fell the heaviest fall of snow that has occurred this winter, and it has occasioned no little sport among the soldiers. Snow-balling was all the rage, and countless battles were fought between different companies, regiments and brigades, and there was even one between rival divisions, in which officers in high rank, and usually of grave dignity and decorum, participated. When the snow had melted away, as it did in a very short time, under the warm and genial sun of several days that followed, Gov. Vance came, and since then we have had the pleasure of listening to two of his inimitable speeches.

On Saturday, he spoke to a very large audience of North Carolinians at the quarters of the 53d regiment, of Daniel's brigade, and again on yesterday, to all the North Carolinians of the 2d corps and the 1st N. C. cavalry. His speech on Saturday was listened to with marked attention and had the effect of cheering, in no small degree, the listening soldiers. I was glad to see, on Saturday, on the speaker's stand, so many of our chief leaders, among them Gens. Lee, Ewell, Hill, Rodes, "Alleghany" Johnson, Jeb Stwart, Ramseur, and Stewart, of Maryland; and I am informed, during the Governor's stay with us, he has received all the courtesy and attention from our chief officers to which the Executive of our State is entitled, and the high merit of the man is due.

But to-day has been the gala days. It was proposed on Saturday, that a grand review of the North Carolinians of this army corps be held in honor of the Governor, and it came off on yesterday in "all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." All the brigades and parts of brigades, hailing from the old North State, were out in full force, and presented a splendid appearance, in military bearing, as well as in every thing else that the most ardent well-wisher could desire. The proud array of the children of old Rip Van Winkle—battle-scarred veterans—as they stood in long line almost as far as the eye could reach, with their arms glistening in the light of the noon-day sun—or, as wheeled in column, in an hundred sub-divisions, with bullet-rent flags flying, they marched with soldierly precision around the review ground—could not but impress the observer with the magnitude of the power which the old North State wields in this contest for freedom. And this mass of men were only a part—not half—of her representatives in the army of Northern Virginia. "The scorner may sneer at, and witlings defame her," but her jewels here shine with a lustre unsurpassed by none, and by their real worth and valor in every battle field of Virginia, have won the plaudits of the unprejudiced—wrung praise from the unwilling, and placed her name in letters of living light on "history's story." Our "Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief," accompanied by Maj. Gen. Rodes and staff, rode down the lines, and the troops then broke into column and marched past the reviewing officers, after which they all repaired to the quarters of the 30th N. C. Regiment, where a stand had been erected, to hear the speech to be delivered by the Governor. By dense packing, as tight as they could stand, all around, the audience were perhaps enabled to hear the speech, but it was no little strain on the Governor's lungs, for them to do so. Your correspondent took no notes—it was impossible from the stand point to do so—and he cannot therefore give anything like a synopsis of his remarks—but as your readers would like to know what the Governor talked to us about, we will try to quote some things he said, from memory.

The Governor was introduced by Gen. Ramseur. He began his speech by remarking that on Saturday he addressed his hearers as "fellow-soldiers," but on second thought, he recollected that although he was once a soldier, he was not one now—having skulked out of service by being elected to a little office down in North Carolina—and he felt that he had no right to greet them by that term. They were not his "Fellow-citizens," and he knew of only one other term to use—a term that had been given them by their comrades from other States—"tar-heels"—and he would borrow the term, and address them as "*Fellow-Tar-Heels.*"

He said he knew we all wanted peace—everybody in the Confederacy wanted peace—and as the blessed word was first in everybody's mouth, he would make it the first point in his address. He then discussed the subject in all its bearings, and showed plainly that the only way for us to obtain peace honorably was by fighting for it, that it was impossible to negotiate a peace with our enemies, expressed his willingness, however to send commissioners whenever it was thought necessary, although he felt sure our enemies would reject and refuse to receive them, but that he was willing to bear the humiliation, that Europe and the world might see that the bloodshed and misery caused by this war was not of our making, and that the United States Government alone was responsible therefor. He was opposed out and out to any separate State action; it was unconstitutional, would look like acting in bad faith with our Southern sisters; and if attempted, would only make matters worse. He depicted in glowing colors the consequences that would result from any attempt of the kind; that Lincoln would not treat with us, without we first laid down our arms, and submitted to the most degrading terms; that it was impossible, from our geographical position, if from no other cause to be neutral; if attempted, we would have both parties on us; we would soon be in a worse condition than Maryland or Kentucky, that we would be compelled to either assist our Southern brethren, or to join Lincoln—submit to his drafts, pay his taxes, fight our comrades who have fought by our sides for three years past, and become the miserable slaves and vassals of the most rotten and corrupt people on the face of the earth; that it would transfer the seat of war to our own homes, cause the whole land to become a howling wilderness, our families outcasts, homeless, and ourselves despised by all, and our memories handed down in history to be execrated and loathed by generations yet unborn. He begged his hearers to listen not to the siren voice of evil-minded men, who would advise them to pursue this *ignis fatuus* of peace. That if we would only stand by our colors, maintain our organization and discipline and continue to strike boldly in the future as in the past—for home, freedom and independence—the sun of peace would soon rise in the east and shed its benign rays over our war-worn land. Any other course would lead to disaster, dissolution and ruin.

He said that our prospects were never brighter than at present; that the people everywhere were daily becoming more cheerful and sanguine of our final success; that the spring campaign had opened auspiciously, and victory had already been given us; that our armies everywhere were recruited and strengthened, and were full of hope and confidence; that they were hell in hand by the ablest generals the world ever produced; and he gave it as his opinion, that if we even held our own, or were victorious in the pending campaign, fighting would be virtually ended by the time the leaves began to fall in autumn, and finally the war would languish and die out from the utter exhaustion and heartlessness on the part of our foes. Negotiations would then take the place of warriors, and the North, dispirited by long and continued disaster and ill-success, would then listen to reason and the dictates of wisdom, and submit to terms. He based this opinion on the evident indications of the times. Our foes would soon be plunged into the whirlpool of another presidential campaign, and the prize the various parties would contend for would be the rule and patronage of a government which makes millions of money—and with the well-known yankee proclivity and thirst for the almighty dollar, their minds, now centered on the single idea of our subjugation, will be bent on securing the spoils, and in their eagerness for gain and place, dissensions and schisms will arise which will paralize the government's efforts and defeat their meditated intentions. There is, too, already a strong peace party at the North, and, as the yankee begins to comprehend the main fact in his mind—the billions of dollars his government is fruitlessly throwing away in this war, observes the rapid depreciation of his green-back currency, and the decline of their commerce and trade under its influence—that peace party will increase in strength until it is fully successful. They have, also, at last, found that we are in deadly earnest. They have already begun to realize the truth, and despair is gradually sinking into their hearts. Their leading men and newspapers declare that if their arms do not "crush the rebellion" this summer, they never will, and they openly proclaim that the issue is staked on the approaching campaign. They are already dispirited and scared, and the waning strength of their exhausted efforts is demonstrated in their vain attempt to recruit their forces, for which even enormous bounties are of no avail; the numberless drafts that bring no men, and the mutterings and dissensions that are observed in their councils. All this betokens a flagging on their part, and it is an historical truism which asserts that, "an aggressive warfare that once flags never rallies."

Old Abe and his counsellors are beginning to see the end, and they had therefore sent their last hero, Grant, to contront us, and they have determined to make one more mighty effort to crush us. We must whip this hero and his army, said the Governor, and our work is done; whip him, and thereby maul grace into their unbelieving souls. It would do it as sure as we whip him, and he felt sure that the result of this campaign would send him into the shades of private life, to keep company with the other heroes of our *unmaking*.

The Governor then reviewed the past campaigns of the army of Northern Virginia. At the beginning of the war, when the hero of Lundy's Lane and Sally Gorker (Cera Gordo) Scott was put in command of the yankee army. The Governor quirked in his boots with fear, and thought that Gen. Scott would march his army from the Potomac to the Rio Grande in one campaign, but a man by the name of Beauregard met him at a place called Bull Run, and old Scott had not been heard of since. McDowell was buried in the same grave that covered Scott. Then came McClellan the "*Little Napoleon*"—who took things easy and slow, and who moved ponderously along until he gained the banks of the Chickahominy; then a man by the name of Lee opposed him in front, a man by the name of Jackson, sometimes called "Stonewall"—flanked him on the right, and a man by the name of *Vance with the 25th N. C. regiment* attacked him on the left, and between them they used him clean up.—Hardly left a greazy spot. Pope was next brought forward; Pope was a man who had previously figured somewhere out west, and boasted that a rebel had never seen his back; he was going to eat us up without salt; but Jackson's skirmishers ran him into the Potomac river, and Father Abraham sent him as minister plenipotentiary to the Pawnee Indians. Burnside came next, and on the heights of Fredericksburg he was seen afar off, but one foggy morning he disappeared, and has not been seen since; he was gathered unto his fathers in Abraham's bosom, and "Fighting Joe," surnamed Hooker, was sent to reign in his stead. He was treated worse than any of the rest; he was badly thrashed at Chancellorsville, and afterwards lost on a march, and the yankee army took to Pennsylvania. Meade came next, but did not tarry long, and they have finally sent Grant to complete the Golgotha of heroes. Grant is a man who has won his spurs by fighting with the odds in his favor, at about the same ratio that Confederate money sells for specie, twenty to one. Now, soldiers and fellow-tar-heels, said the Governor, whip out this army and hero—and "the baby is born and his name is Betsy." Peace will be sure to follow. He exhorted the men to continue steadfast to the end. Maintain their organization yet a little longer, obey their officers, and follow their glorious, and heroic leader, and all would be well. Victory—Independence—weal or woe was with them, and with them alone. If they gave way, all was lost. He begged them never to desert; he implored them never to listen to the persuasion or influence of bad men who would persuade them thus to cast a foul stain of eternal dishonor on themselves, and on their posterity; and depicted the moral suicide of those who thus dishonored and degraded themselves, in glowing and eloquent terms.

In justification of the people of North Carolina, he told his hearers, they were as true to the Confederacy as any people in the whole land, although it was intimated to the contrary; that there was little or no disaffection, and there was not one man in twenty throughout the State but whose whole heart was devoted to the cause, and would do any thing in their power for their soldiers in the field. It is true, he said, there was some grumbling among the principals of substitutes, who had laid the flattering unction to their souls, that they could fight this war out by proxy. They were disappointed, and disappointed folks would grumble, but his people were a law-abiding people—in fact, they particularly believed in THE LAW—and he was sure the law would be pronounced constitutional by the Supreme court, when it met, and that absent men would obey its behests like good citizens. He said that many of them would doubtless be sent out here to join us; he wanted us to treat them kindly, not to poke fun at them and call them "conscripts," but learn them to be good soldiers, and his word for it, they would acquit themselves with credit when they confronted the enemy. He said there was another class, who used long ranged guns, and wanted to fight at long taw about from one to two miles in South Carolina at yankees in Boston, who made a mighty fuss, kicked up a terrible dust and stink, but were very harmless. He told us, the people of North Carolina always criticized their government and its acts, and oftentimes complained and grumbled at its laws when made, and even made threats when they thought them unjust, but no people on the face of the earth obeyed its behests with more willingness or alacrity than they did, when the law was pronounced constitutional.

It was true, much dissatisfaction was manifested at the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act—many thought it uncalled for and extremely unwise; and for his part, he did not see the use of the suspension. But that dissatisfaction did not indicate that she was going to do anything desperate, and she would not. Demagogues and bad men there were all over the land, who sometimes attempted to fan these popular dissatisfactions into a flame, for their own ends, but there was no danger of the good people of North Carolina perpetrating any such folly. They were patriotic, true and loyal, they sometimes honestly differed from other people in matters of public policy and propriety, but her popular heart beat in unison with her soldiers, and her determination was as strong as theirs to fight this war through to victory and independence.

Your correspondent has left out many of the important points made in the Governor's speech, but he has already swelled his letter to an outrageous length, and will cut it short. The Governor illustrated his speech from his inexhaustible supply of anecdotes, and kept his audience in a broad grin throughout. His speech was well received, and has cheered the soldiers a great deal. Gov. Vance is their choice for Governor, and my brigade will give him an almost unanimous vote. Holden stock is considerably below par, and is getting worse every day.

There is nothing new in camp. A rain storm has been going on for the past twelve hours, and of course, no movement is anticipated yet awhile.

G.

ARMY NEWS.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.—Latest information from Gen Lee's army gives no indication of an immediate opening of the campaign. Between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock rivers are estimated Yankee forces does not exceed *thirty five thousand*.

On Friday last week very heavy and continuous cannonading, accompanied by sharp musketry of several hours' duration, was heard in the direction of Culpeper Court House.—No definite cause has been assigned, but rumor tells of another difficulty among the Yankee troops.

On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, three men, from the Stonewall brigade, entered the great bend of the Rapidan, between Tobacco-stick Ford and Moreton's Ford, for the purpose of firing upon the Yankee cavalry as they came down in the morning to water their horses. By daylight, however, the party were so thoroughly chilled that they could not wait longer, so they fired away at the Yankee pickets, who were in and around a house on the opposite side of the stream, about a hundred and fifty yards distant.—Three fell at the first fire; the greatest consternation prevailed among the enemy; they turned out *en masse*, threw out skirmishers, and prepared for a general attack. Our boys fired again, and retreated across the bottom land, returning the Yankee fire as they went. All three returned safely to their regiment.

The enemy's pickets say that Gen. Grant has taken command of the army of the Potomac. Our men are in most excellent spirits.

To the boast of Gen. Grant, that he can, with thirty thousand men, whip out Gen. Lee's army, our boys say that he cannot cross the river in opposition to Ewell's corps alone. Quite an acceptable present was received a few days since in the shape of a quantity of excellent woolen socks, to be distributed to those soldiers whose homes are in possession of the public enemy.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, still continues to address the North Carolina troops. His speeches are vivifying and received with enthusiasm by all who hear him, troops from other States as well as his own.

A grand game of base-ball was played on Monday last, the contest being between the members of Gen. Stafford's Louisiana Brigade, of Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's Division, and Gen. Hays' Louisiana Brigade, of Maj. Gen. Early's Division. The stakes were $500 a side. The game was won, after a contest of two hours and a half, by Gen. Hays' Brigade.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

We learn from the Montgomery *Advertiser*, that on the night of the 14th instant, two companies of State militia, comprising 70 men, commanded by Capts. Henry Smith and Samuel Henry, crossed the Tennessee river, near Guntersville, surprised a camp of 100 Yankees, and succeeded in killing five and capturing fifty men, with their horses, arms, accoutrements, and all their stores. They brought the prisoners, horses, &c., safely to this side of the river. The Yankees were killed by our men with the butt end of their muskets, as they could not get their guns to go off. They are now armed with Spencer rifles, captured from the enemy. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 31st ult says:

"There was no news of interest from Fredericksburg last evening. We mentioned on yesterday the capture of three of our men at Falmouth, on Monday evening. It appears some half dozen of our men went across the river to see some citizens haul a seine. While watching the fishermen, fifteen or twenty Yankees dashed in among them, robbed several of the citizens of their watches, money, and horses, and captured three of the soldiers, who were attempting to escape by running. The others kept still and were overlooked. The enemy came from the direction of Stafford above Falmouth, where about four hundred of that notorious gang of thieves and scoundrels—the Harris Light Cavalry—are stationed."

"We take it the hint recently expressed in an exchange, that these Harris cavalry should be allowed to prosecute their plans, without hinderance, every movement and every person opposed, for the benefit of the enemy. Why not let him fall upon them as a surprise?

"There is no doubt that the Yankees are concentrating a very heavy force in front of Fredericksburg. Large reinforcements are constantly passing through Nashville bound for the front, and no one there doubts that the great battle of the war is to be fought in Northern Georgia.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864.

Proscription.

It has been a favorite theme with Mr. Holden, to charge President Davis and his administration with ruthless and vindictive proscription in North Carolina—an absorption for original secessionists of all the civil and military offices, and the exclusion of all who were not of this class. Putting out of view, for the present, that if this had been the rule, Mr. Holden would have been among the first office-holders, by a ten years advocacy of secession, by his abandonment of Douglas in a night and his support of Breckinridge, by his vote for secession in convention and his pledge of other men and other's dollars until it should come down to his turn—THE LAST—we say, putting all this aside for the time, we have always questioned the justice of the accusation; and, as occasion may require, are prepared to disprove it.

Four instances fall under our immediate observation, for this disproof: First, on the recommendation of Gov. Vance, the important office of Controlling Quarter Master was bestowed by the President upon Major Badham; of whom it will not be pretended that he was a friend of the administration, or an original secessionist. Very lately the post of Depositary at Pittsboro' was to be filled, and it was given to Mr. John H. Haughton, who was as far from being an original secessionist as Mr. Holden was near to it. At Oxford, Mr. Russell Kingsbury has lately been appointed to the same position, who is not only not an original, but so far the contrary that we are greatly misinformed if he was not one of Mr. Holden's most assured disciples in the late Convention agitation.

A fourth, Mr. Wm. Mason, of this place, for a long time has been Commissioner of the Confederate States, by appointment, we hear, of Judge Biggs, who is a warm friend of the President, and not ignorant of his policy. Now Mr. Mason's political affinities and antipathies are well understood, and would no doubt have been freely expressed, had not this semi judicial position imposed a restraint against too active an interference in political agitation. We do not mean to find fault with these appointments, or by any manner of means to question the loyalty of either of the incumbents. Indeed, the fact that each of the gentlemen has, in all probability, taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, would preclude such question by us, unless fortified by strict proof, as we judge *them* by our own sense of honor.

Our object is simply to *start* a denial of the allegations Mr. Holden has been in the habit of making against the administration.

And for further information, we would enquire what single civil appointment Mr. Holden has recommended, of a political adversary, for the last two years, or his party has made?

Rations.

We understand that many soldiers arriving in Raleigh from the West, are detained over at night by some cause, and find themselves unable to draw rations. Hungry and fatigued, they are compelled to go about and rely on the liberality of the citizens for food to eat. Has the government no rations of food at this post? If it has, is there any reason why an enlisted man should not be able to draw his rations—or is he enlisted to starve while *en route*? We call this matter to the attention of the proper authorities. Surgeon General Warren might furnish to *his bureau* some claim for usefulness, if he would give a passing thought to hungry soldiers detained at Raleigh. But then some of his precious time, now wholly engaged in chaperoning Governor Vance from point to point, might be taken up in a less agreeable way. We have never heard that the Governor was threatened with apoplexy or any other sudden malady, that the chief of the medical staff should be a necessary attendant upon all his movements. A Way-side Home near the depot, with bread and meat for the soldiers, would give Surgeon General Warren more useful occupation.—But if he cannot be enticed into such usefulness, by all means let some measure be adopted by which the hungry soldiers can get their rations, when held over in Raleigh.

Charity.

This christian virtue is commended in the sacred scriptures as chief among religious duties. All men are exhorted to follow the Divine precept, and give unto the poor, help the needy, succor the afflicted, visit the prisoner and the sick, and be charitable in all things. In the present heavy hour of national affliction, it is meet and right most faithfully to observe and practice this holy duty. The poor abound, necessitous and afflicted; the sick fill our hospitals, and appeal for our sympathy, our consolations and administration. The maimed and diseased of our own gallant defenders pine in anguish, oftimes, for want of nourishment and a kindly hand to tend and minister to them. In them the christian, charitable heart will find ample field for the display of benevolent sympathy. We could but pity the sorrows of our own wounded and prisoners, when we have seen the exquisite dainties poured in upon the yankee prisoners while in custody at Richmond, and remember how many, alas, how many of our men get *never a taste*—and, strange to say, in that city of many eccentricities, there were to be found persons who so far *mistook christian charity*, that they heaped the good things upon the yankees who were confined there, and never had even necessaries, for our own sick and wounded.

We can readily understand how the Confederate prisoners at the North command a portion of sympathy among our enemies; for the yankee race is not all savage. There is among them some abiding places for humanity; and there men, objects in themselves by reason of their characters, families, stations in life, intelligence and virtue, of esteem and sympathy, are also the representatives of a just and righteous struggle—a struggle which has been justified by the Bishops and Preachers of the various churches, and which to have reason to believe God himself approves. If there are found men and women at the North who sympathize in this cause, and minister to its defenders, we comprehend the duty and recognize the benevolent inspiration. But yankee prisoners among us, are, with scarce discrimination, of a different breed; they are for the most part hirelings, bought with a price to do nefarious deeds; they get money for blood; and all of them are the unrighteous instruments of an accursed and unholy war, begun without provocation and waged against civilization with unmitigated atrocity. That we should care for their sick, and wounded, and prisoners who fall into our hands according to the rule of war, is a duty to be performed; but beyond that, we are ignorant of any code of charity, benevolence or religion, which claims for these aggressors any extended liberality; and we are inclined to think that such mistaken kindness is a wrong to our own people, and in most cases finds its origin in a secret hostility to our cause.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication from Charlotte, signed "O. C. P.," has not the writer's name accompanying it. Under our rule, it cannot appear in our columns.

The same remarks apply to a communication from Lexington, signed "Home Guard."

Communications, to receive attention, *must* be accompanied by the writers' real names, for the private information of the Editors.

CITIZENS OF SAMPSON COUNTY IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the citizens of Sampson county was held in the Court House in Clinton, on the 23rd inst., when R. C. Holmes was appointed chairman and Amos Royal secretary. At the request of the chairman, Col. A. A. McKoy explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and forcible remarks. On motion the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Col. A. A. McKoy, A. M. Blackburn, P. Murphy, W. A. Faison, Thos. Ashford, G. W. Hobbs, L. C. King, D. Ray, John O. Williams, M. White, and J. Howard, Esqs. and Rev. M. P. Owen. The committee retired. During their absence Gen. R. A. Moseley and John L Holmes, Esq, address the meeting in a very forcible manner. The committee reported the following resolutions, through their chairman, Col. A. A. McKoy, which were read seriatim and unanimously adopted.—Pending the adoption of the resolutions Elder B F. Marable addressed the meeting in his most happy style.

We, a portion of the citizens of Sampson county, feel the importance of the onerous burdens which have to be borne by the chief executive officers, both of the Confederate and State Governments, and knowing that the encouragement which the people give to their chief magistrates in these times of trial must be grateful to wise rulers who only seek the happiness of the people, therefore—

Resolved, That we still have the firmest faith and confidence in the chief Executive officer of the Confederate States, and, believing, as we do, that President Davis, by his wisdom, prudence and forbearance, has done more than any other man to promote the interest of the Confederate States, we will, while he continues in his present course, give to him our hearty co-operation in all his efforts to achieve our independence.

Resolved, That as this is no time for partizan feeling and strife, we trust that no opposition will be made to the re-election of our honored Chief Magistrate, Z. B. Vance—believing him to be a patriot and a statesman, whose every effort is directed to the accomplishment of our nationality, the achievement of our independence and the honor of our beloved State.

Resolved, That Governor Vance be invited to address the people of Sampson county, at such time as will suit his convenience; and that the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five to tender to Governor Vance the hospitalities of our county, and urge him to name a time when he can accept of the same.

In accordance with the last clause of the third resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to invite Governor Vance to visit the county, (viz:) Col. A. A. McKoy, Gen. R. A. Moseley, L. C. King, Alfred Daniel and James Oates, Esqrs.

On motion of Col. McKoy, the Raleigh Confederate was requsted to publish the above, and the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal be requested to copy.

R. C. HOLMES, Chair'm.

AMOS ROYAL, Sect.

FREEDOM TO WORSHIP GOD.—A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* furnishes the following: With the Abolition army the Abolition Church advances upon our soil, *pari passu*. I quote from a letter that has run the blockade an item of general interest and significance. It develops a new feature in the purposes of our enemies, and is noteworthy as bearing an official complexion:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21, 1864.

* * As I know you are interested for the churches in this city, I write. About the middle of January Bishop Ames arrived, and as his commission was different from what we all expected, it has ended in his obtaining posession of all the Methodist Churches in the city and supplying the pastorates. His order from the Secretary of War was to take charge of all churches "not supplied by loyal pastors and appointed by loyal bishops."—Of course this ended the matter, and the military requisition was complied with by trustees, &c. * * * * I never had such strange emotions as on Sabbath, 24th, when, for the first time in my life, I was without freedom to worship God. No other day of my life ever equalled it for unutterable sadness. Surely we are touching on some of the prophetic times of the Bible.

This Bishop Ames is from Indiana, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church North.—About six weeks since he "possessed" and "occupied" in a like manner the Methodist Church in Memphis, ejecting a faithful pastor to make room for a reverend gentleman of Indianapolis. I suppose similar attentions have been paid to the churches of Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge, and all intermediate points; for, as none of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South are "loyal," in the sense of this ecclesiastic military commission, so none of their appointments may stand before it.

UNTRUE.—The New York Herald says the stories set afloat that a large number of Confederate prisoners have taken Lincoln's oath of allegiance is untrue.

For the [Confederate.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., March 25th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed that an impression is sought to be made in certain quarters, that another candidate will be brought out for the office of Governor in North Carolina at a future day, and my name has been spoken of among others. It may be proper therefore for me to say, that so long as the war continues, while able to do military duty, I do not intend to leave the field for any civil station. Regarding Gov. Vance's public position as right on the great issue before the country, I think he ought to be cordially supported by all who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war now being waged, not only for independence, but for every thing of value to us as a community and as individuals.

The State of North Carolina, by an unanimous vote of her Convention, seceded and united her fortune with those of the Confederate States. This action met the universal approbation of her citizens at the time, no one lifting his voice against it. No public man in the State, can therefore, without PERSONAL DISHONOR, and without COVERING HIMSELF WITH THE DEEPEST IGNOMINY, advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confederate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to maintain that cause.

Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for embarking in it originally. The State seceded because of apprehension that our rights might be invaded, and because Lincoln, by proclamation called for a few hundred men to assist him in his war against the Gulf States. Now in such portions of our State as his armies occupy, he forces into his ranks by conscription, every man, white and black. Not only does he arm the slaves against us, but his Government has, by a series of acts of Congress, confiscated for its use, all our property, both real and personal. Should we be subjugated and our personal property seized, and our lands divided among his soldiers, both black and white, our entire population, men, women and children, must either perish from starvation, or become the slaves of our conquerors, and labor for a subsistence on such terms as they might grant. Yankee masters were always notorious for avarice and cruelty, but the atrocities which they have committed within the last three years have caused humanity to stand aghast with horror. He whom they have selected to carry on the war against us, by the universal acclamation of European as well as American civilization, has been denominated "THE BRUTE." And yet if he be not a fair type of our enemies, why was it that he not only received ovations in the Northern cities; but by a deliberate vote of the Congress of the Lincoln government, he was declared worthy to *wear the sword* he had *stolen*. These acts as well as his retention of a high command, show him to be the fitting representative of those who control the action of our enemies. I know of no variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the yankees, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocrisy; for to the duplicity and cunning of the fox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women from becoming cooks and house servants, we have nothing to rely on but the favor of God, and the valor of our armies. If those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give us independence, peace, safety and honor. Unless these are obtained, I hold that the war should continue as long as there is one brave man surviving, and one true Southern woman left to fight for.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

ARMY NEWS.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—259TH DAY.—The enemy's batteries, it appears, were considerably damaged by the late storm. The palisadoes in front of the water salient of Gregg were broken down for a space of three hundred yards by the surf Tuesday night. The enemy were engaged in repairing on Wednesday, and also in building palisades in front of the middle battery.

A large increase of tents on Black Island is reported.

It appears that the yankee party that came to Legare's Tuesday morning was piloted through a bye-path to the rear of our pickets by a deserter. They succeeded in surprising and capturing two private named Scott, of the Willington Rangers, with their horses, equipments, &c. The third picket with his horse escaped.

The heavy firing heard Wednesday was from our own batteries, which opened on the enemy's working parties of Gregg, &c.—*Charleston Courier, 24th.*

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tunnel Hill, Ga., March 21, 1864.

The enemy made a show of advance on Saturday, about 2 o'clock p. m., this side of the Stone Church. The advancing force consisted only of a brigade of infantry, supported by cavalry. Our pickets fell back, when our artillery opened at long range, checking the enemy.

It was first supposed to be a general advance. Gen. Wheeler, the Murat of our army, was at his post as usual, and Brigadiers Humes and Kelly looked anxious for a dash, but the enemy did not afford the opportunity.

It is supposed the enemy's object was to drive in our pickets, that they might measure the creek, near the Stone Church, preparatory to bridging it.

Grant is concentrating his forces in the vicinity of Chattanooga. It is stated that large numbers of troops are returning from the North. A heavy cavalry force is reported having arrived at Chattanooga.

It is supposed that Grant contemplates advancing on Atlanta, with three columns, by the Ringgold Road, by the LaFayette Road, and a column from North Alabama.

The independent tone of the Chicago Times, the increasing defiance of Ben. Wood's New York News, the late meeting of the working men of New York city, the bold Southern speech of Chauncy Burr, one of the editors of the News, and the late withering article against Yankee lies and misrepresentations by the outspoken and manly editor of the Courier Francais, of New Orleans, while even the chicken-hearted, timid Picayune ventures a subdued crow, all go to demonstrate that Lincoln's power is weakening in the benighted land of tyranny and oppression.

Brig. Gen. Wm. N. Pendleton, chief of artillery of the of army Virginia, resumed his clerical duties, being a minister of the Episcopal Church, and held service yesterday in the Baptist Church at Dalton. He preached a most eloquent and touching discourse from the 26th chapter, 39th verse of St. Matthew. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, a large number not being able to gain admittance. Gen. Johnston, Lieut. Gen. Hardee and a number of officers and ladies were present—the church being principally filled with privates.

The deepest sympathy is expressed by this army, especially by the Louisianians, for Gen. Beauregard, on account of the death of his estimable wife.—*Correspondence Mobile Register.*

The following important circular is from the State Treasurer. We give it as a matter of news:

TO THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—You will have perceived that by the 12th section of the act of Congress "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," ratified 17th of February last, any State east of the Mississippi, holding Confederate Treasury notes, received before the 1st of April next, is allowed till the 1st day of January 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds—but all Treasury notes received by any of said States, after the 1st April, will be held to be received diminished by the amount of the tax imposed by the act on such currency.

The ordinance of our State Convention, and act of our General Assembly, requiring the revenue officers of this State to receive, at its face, all of said currency, could not have contemplated a calling of the value of said currency by act of Congress; but our legislation remains in force till repealed by the legislature, which does not meet till the 3rd Monday of May next.

I respectfully request of you to pay into the Treasury before the 1st April next, and money in your hands due to the State, to enable the Governor to make the certificate upon which the State is authorized to fund in six per cent. bonds.

I learn that many persons will seek to pay the taxes of 1864, on their taxables to be listed during the last twenty working days in April of this year. Our revenue act does not require the clerks to deliver the lists to you till the 25th June. As the act of Congress reduced the currency one-third of its face, after the 1st April, (excepting bills of $5 or under) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature will continue to receive it at its face. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that you request the clerks not to deliver the lists to you till near the 25th June by which time the Legislature will have acted on the subject.—This will place all tax payerson on the same footing.

I claim no right to give you instructions on any of the matters herein referred to, but deem it proper to make these suggestions for your consideration.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 25, 1864.

For The Confederate.

"Reynard Arnold."

Behold the Fox, the silver grey Fox,
As to and fro on the truck he rocks;
Perched on the top of that gilded car,
And cheered by all with a loud huzza.
But how restlessly he meets the gaze
Of the crowd that loudly shouts his praise;
"Sits uneasily," and seems to look
As tho' unwillingly forced to crook
The great honor of his high estate—
Lamenting (we fondly hope) his fate.
The "stars and stripes" wave proudly o'er him,
His *friends* "the Foster," rolls before him.
Then why that downcast, pitcous air,
With his skies so bright and prospects fair?
And where's his tail, that long bushy tail?
Not cut off? Then wherefore doth it fail
To spread itself (a bounden duty)
Before the crowd, in all its beauty?
Now the Fox, of every living beast
That roams the *forest*, is *trusted least*.
But he's renowned for stealth and cunning;
As well for roguery and running.
Then why do the Yankees honor pay
The Fox, on a celebration day?
"A substitute," (from the crowd I hear)
"For friendly rebel *we* hold dear,
"He's not present in the flesh, as 'twere,
"But in the spirit he's always here;
"An aid and comfort, he serves us *best*
"In his native land, now sorely pressed
"By the Dutchman, Irish and *Niggers*,
"We've taught the use of locks and triggers,
"So zealously he battles our cause,
"Despite all his country's *safety laws*,
"That old Jeff. has ordered him to stop
"The Standard—(the advocate and prop
"Of the Union cause in old N. C.,)
"And now he's mum through necessity."
Friends, countrymen, Carolinians, heed!
Your homesteads burn and your altars bleed;
Savage foes, with knife and fire-brand,
Strive to desolate your native land.
Vile traducers of our chief and laws,
Foul traitors to our glorious cause,
Persuade our foes that "the die is cast,"
And that they have conquered us at last.
Say they, "*we* will gather, come and reap,
"Only let *us* our possessions keep;
"Aye, we, that in all we've dared to do,
"Have proved ourselves both loyal and true."
Behold the Fox, this silver grey Fox,
Woos you again to the ballot-box.
So did the cat to be king of the mice,
Who voted him "*to death*" in a trice.
You are all well aware he's cunning
And always for some office running;
He wears the coat of peace, *for your votes;*
But the tail will trail *below* his coats,
Aye, of the Fox, the silver grey Fox,
That wooes you now to the ballot box.
The same grey Fox that figur'd of late
At a celebration in this State,
Perched on the top of a gilded car,
Cheered by the crowd with a loud huzza.
Then consider first your country's weal,
And vote for a man as true as steel.
He is for peace, but peace for "the free,"
Honorable peace with LIBERTY.
Thus poll all your votes for Z. B. Vance,
And let Doubten Holden go to——France.

HATTIE, (A SOLDIER'S WIFE.)

For The Confederate.

Monuments to Our Departed Soldiers Again.

If the county courts should not consider themselves authorized to leavy a tax to defray the expenses of erecting cenotaphs to the memory of our fallen soldiers, surely there is enough private liberty, patriotism and gratitud in our country to consummate this holy object.

But few hearts exist in the Confederacy that have not been crushed by the fall of some near relative or friend, and those few owe the preservation of their liberties and their property to the endurance and chivalry of our noble army. And we flatter ourselves that this laudable proposition will therefore meet with a universal, prompt, and cordial response. *Prompt*, because debts of gratitude are seldom paid after the inspiration that created them has subsided. The congress of the United States authorized the erection of a monument at Little Fork, to commemorate the final and decisive victory that achieved the independence of the colonies; but the work was *deferred* and never accomplished.

Let it not be urged that the enemy may get possession of the country and destroy these monuments. If such an event should happen, they will also destroy every thing else that is valuable, and we shall enjoy the proud satisfaction of knowing that we have fulfilled a sacred and conscientious duty to the fallen defenders of our altars and our homes, and thereby assure the world that one republic has been grateful, by thus consecrating to memory her heroic dead.

There will be no lack of artisans in a country like ours, which has created all the munitions and waged a successful war for three years, against one of the strongest powers of the earth, while she was blockaded both by land and sea. Lofty and costly monuments are not contemplated, nor would such be desirable or convenient for inspection. The good taste and judgment of the respective committees will suggest the dimensions. As this work, if accomplished, will be purely one of love and patriotism, it is most respectfully and earnestly requested that no one, save the master workmen, shall charge a cent for his services.

MACON

Warren county, N. C.

THE PRESS CONVENTION.—On the 6th of April a Convention of the Southern Press men is to be held in Augusta.

Whilst the business which is likely to come before this body is of purely official and domestic concern, the occasion very justly invokes a wider latitude than was given the last assembly of the kind. At the present juncture of affairs, a general council of Southern journalists upon the state of the nation, and the policy to be pursued by its political mouth piece, could do no harm to say the least of it, and it might do good. If the leading writers and thinkers of the leading journals would attend this Convention in person, instead of sending subordinates to represent them, the re-union of talent would be equal to a convocation of Generals. It might be also as significant in its results.

We are of those who believe that the pen has not lost its magic because of the prominence of the sword, and rely upon it as one of the chief influences which will bring us peace. If the great newspapers in the Confederacy pursue a wise policy during the coming year, it will be worth several victories to us. The times are critical. The issues before the country are delicate. Discussions between men of station and talent—men who are speaking in trumpet tones every day—men who are making the political and social sentiments of the land, who are read and quoted all over the world, can neither be out of place nor fruitless of good.

We trust that our cotemporaries will find it convenient to meet together on the specified day, and should their deliberations amount to nothing else, they cannot fail to introduce quite a number of agreeable gentlemen to each other's acquaintance.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

Andy Johnson is urged by his friends as the nominee for Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln.

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.

Apply to J. M. LITTLE,
feb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-wtf. Lexington, N. C

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE
20-d3t&w3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 1305 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.

3-w1m. DAVID OUTLAW.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate, No. 1424 for $500, issued to T. N. Cooper, Raleigh, dated July 29th 1863, and assigned over to Sam'l Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, as application will be made for its renewal.

4 6w* SAM'L MARTIN.
Salem, N. C

MACHINIST WANTED.

WANTED, a good Machinist to take charge of a Steam Saw and Grist Mill. To one that will come well recommended as to sobriety, industry and skill, a liberal price will be paid.

Address, Dr. GEO. C. SUGG,
Joyner's Depot, Wilson, Co., N. C.
32-d2t&w3t*

Lead Mine Interest for Sale.

I AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY INTEREST in the WYTHE UNION LEAD MINE COMPANY, notwithstanding the property is thought to pay a heavy per centum to the stockholders. I invite gentlemen of capital to examine the property. Mr. Wm Kohler, the agent, will give all the necessary information, or they can call and see me at Hickory Grove or Poplar Camp, in Wythe county, Va.

mh 26-52-d1t-w4t A. N. CHAFFIN.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 23, 1864.

IN order to transact properly the largely increasing business devolving upon the Commandant of Conscripts, notice is hereby given that this office will be open to the public hereafter, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The attention of all persons having business with the office is specially invited to this notice, and a compliance with its requirements respectfully requested.

By order of COL. P. MALLETT,
Comm'dt of Conscripts.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't. mh 24-60-d3tw1t

North Carolina, Superior Court of Law,
WARREN COUNTY. Fall Term, 1863.
John V. Cawthorn, Executor of Henry Cawthorn.
vs.
Daniel Bowden—Original attachment levied on Land.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Benjamin E Cook, Clerk of said Court at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.

BENJ. E. COOK, C. S. C.
Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6w.

Court of Equity for Wake County, SPRING TERM, 1864.
Geen High
vs.
The Heirs of Hudson High, dec'd, and others.
Petition for sale of land:

It appearing that the defendants in this cause, to wit: Leonidas High, and Martha, his sister, and her husband, (if she be married) are non-residents of the State, advertisement is hereby made for said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Raleigh, to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, R. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county, at office in Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

3-w6t R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WARREN COUNTY.
COURT OF EQUITY.

John Harrison Rawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller,

Against

Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John M. Fleming, Jane Walker, (formerly Omeary,) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H Cook, his wife, John H. Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fanny H. Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and Nancy Power of the State of Mississippi.

It appearing from the affidavit filed in the office of the said Court, that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and Nancy Power, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of September, 1863.

Issued 1st day of February, 1864.
1-w6t C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY BRANSON & FARRAR.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps, is just published. This is the only Geography published in the Confederacy, and is to be followed by a Common School Geography. Send in your orders soon. Price $2.00

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N. B.—Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must send 10 cents extra on each dollar to pay postage. BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, March 16, 1864. mh 16—7-w

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The Seige of Vicksburg,	2 50
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Army Regulations,	5 00
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Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 00
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School of the Guides,	1 00
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Wesleyan Catechism, No 2,	50
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N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar, for postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
mh 16—7-w Raleigh, N. C.

Wayne County, North Carolina.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1864.

Cenith Jones,
vs.
Heirs at law of Benj Jones, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Jones and Jesse Jones, two of the defendants in this cause, are beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Weekly Confederate, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them. Witness, S. H. Denmark, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Goldsboro', the 3rd Monday of February, A. D. 1864.

5-w6w. S. H. DENMARK, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court of Law
HALIFAX COUNTY. Fall Term 1863.
Daniel and Hervey
vs.
Thomas N. Rowlins
Original attachment levied on land.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment will be ordered against him and the land levied on, will be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness, James M. Grizzard, Clerk of said Court, at office in Halifax town, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September 1863.

Issued 1st March, 1864.
5-w6t JAS. M. GRIZZARD, C. S. C.

North Carolina, Court of Equity, Fall
WARREN COUNTY. Term, 1863.

Marion Sanders and Sarah N. his wife, N. T. Green and Lucy N. his wife, John H. Murphy and Caroline M. his wife, Thomas P. Alston, William W. Alston and Frederick McWilliams,
vs.
Benjamin A. Lavender, Wm. Teel and Florence his wife, Benj A. Lavender, Jr., Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., as to the non-resident defendants, to wit: Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White, for six weeks, notifying them of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1864, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 6w.

NORTH CAROLINA, Superior Court of Law
LENOIR COUNTY. Fall Term 1863.
John H. Jackson and Rob't H. Vause
vs.
Moses Patterson.
Original Attachment Levied on one Town Lot in the Town of Kinston.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the State, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the lot levied on will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's account.

Witness, James Kinsey, Clerk of said Court, at office at Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863. Issued 22d day of February, 1864.

5-w6t JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

BLANKS
Executed with neatness and speed at THIS OFFICE.